

## Roh Sees Threat In Strikes

### South Korean Reform in Peril, Chun Ally Says

By Don Oberdorfer and Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — The ruling party's presidential candidate, Roh Tae Woo, said Tuesday that a wave of labor unrest threatened the drive toward democracy in South Korea, and he appealed to management and labor to exercise "self-restraint" to resolve the spreading trouble.

Mr. Roh said in an interview that "we should watch very carefully" what he called radical "outside forces" seeking to take advantage of the sudden release of long-standing government pressure to hold down wages.

At the same time, Mr. Roh said that the main demands of workers for higher pay were reasonable and that in the past the government was "unfair" in intervening too extensively in labor-management relations.

Mr. Roh's comments came as wildcat strikes disrupted operations at about 140 companies, including some of the largest and most successful enterprises in South Korea.

Hyundai Motor Co. had to shut down for the second time in a week because strikes among its suppliers cut off the flow of essential parts. The Daewoo and Kia Motor companies were also closed by supplier strikes while major shippers, coal mines, and bus and taxi companies halted operations when their workers walked out.

Mr. Roh, who on June 29 dramatically embraced opposition demands for direct presidential elections and other changes, said that loosening government authority was bound to lead to "exploding demands in various sectors of our society." He added, "This is what we are seeing."

Official spokesmen, business leaders and newspaper editorialists have expressed increasing concern that the strikes may endanger South Korea's remarkable economic success, which has been based in large degree on low wages and high exports.

The minister of labor, Lee Han Ki, warned in a statement that "if labor disputes continue to threaten the economy, the government will take tough actions against them." He did not specify what actions were being contemplated.

Mr. Roh was more cautious in See KOREA, Page 2



Some of about 2,000 workers holding a sit-in Tuesday at a Daewoo Heavy Industries compound in Incheon, South Korea.

## No World Oil Crisis Seen in Gulf Tension

By Mark Ports  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Tensions in the Middle East are threatening oil shipments, but oil industry executives, analysts and U.S. government officials say that nothing short of an all-out war in the Gulf would provoke an energy crisis of the proportions of the two oil shocks of the 1970s.

There is considerable slack in the world's oil supply chain, industry experts say. Although the non-Communist world uses about 47 million barrels of oil a day, its oil fields have a capacity about 10 million barrels greater than that, the result of years of conservation efforts and the development during the past decade of oil fields in Alaska, Mexico and in the North Sea.

While some of the excess capacity is in the Gulf, there is enough elsewhere to make up for much of the six million to nine million barrels a day that would be lost in a complete shutdown of shipments of oil through the Strait of Hormuz. Some Gulf oil, perhaps two million barrels a day, also could be diverted into pipelines for shipment, experts say.

In addition, most oil-consuming nations have taken steps since the last oil crisis to lay in large supplies of oil that could be drawn upon to tide nations through a time of shortage.

For example, Japan, which imports all of its oil and gets most of it from the Gulf, is believed to have 150 million barrels of oil parked in tankers off shore. That is enough to keep the nation going for 30 days in the event of a total loss of imports, which is considered highly unlikely.

There have been major changes in the way oil is traded around the world. Since the 1979 crisis, oil futures markets have sprung up, giving companies the ability to hedge their supplies, while structural changes in the oil industry have allowed even the large oil companies to be more flexible and sophisticated in dealing for supplies of crude oil.

Taken together, these factors provide the world's oil supply with a much greater cushion than has been available in the past.

"Demand is up and imports are up, but it just seems that so much has changed since the last time we had a crisis that I'd be surprised to see a new one emerge," said John Sawhill, a former deputy secretary of energy who now is a partner in the Washington office of McKinsey & Co., a management consulting firm.

"The world is not likely to be See OIL, Page 2

## France, Britain Send Minesweepers to Gulf

### Deployment Is Separate From U.S.

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — France and Britain, which earlier turned down an American request, announced Tuesday they were sending minesweepers to protect their freighters and warships in the increasingly dangerous Gulf region.

Both governments emphasized that the minesweepers would operate separately from a U.S. naval force escorting reflagged Kuwaiti oil tankers through the Gulf. The additional ships instead will reinforce British and French flotillas that have been patrolling the area for some time, the French and British defense ministers said in separate announcements.

Four mines were found Tuesday in the Gulf of Oman enroute where a Panamanian-registered supertanker was hit a day earlier, and the United States agreed, at the request of Oman, to join a search for the mines in waters south of the Strait of Hormuz, Gulf shipping sources said.

A convoy of three reflagged Kuwaiti tankers escorted by U.S. warships reached Kuwait "with no further incidents," said Robert B. Sims, the chief defense department spokesman in Washington.

The convoy earlier was delayed 24 hours to allow mine-search teams to check its route.

The decisions in London and Paris marked an important symbolic step in the direction of efforts by the Reagan administration to organize an international minesweeping force of the United States and its European allies. According to an informed diplomatic source, a chief goal of these efforts has been to enable Washington to portray its Gulf operations as part of an allied undertaking as well as to enhance minesweeping capabilities.

The major U.S. allies in Europe, including France and Britain, had rejected U.S. entreaties late last month to join such a force, embarrasing the Reagan administration. The Netherlands and Italy, which also were approached then, have continued to say they would contribute minesweepers or other warships only to a multilateral European force under the United Nations flag.

George Younger, the British defense secretary, announced in London Tuesday that the British had accepted the U.S. offer.

See GULF, Page 2



A mine floating in the Gulf of Oman off Fujairah in the area where a Panamanian tanker was damaged by a mine.

## U.S. Plane Fires Missiles In Reported Gulf Action

By Molly Moore  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Navy fighter plane fired two missiles at an Iranian aircraft "perceived" to be threatening an unarmed U.S. patrol plane, according to Reagan administration sources. The patrol plane was flying over the navy escort of Kuwaiti oil tankers through the Strait of Hormuz.

Both missiles fired last weekend by the F-14 Tomcat apparently missed their target, the sources said. But the firing is believed to be the first direct hostile act by U.S. forces against the Iranian military in years.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger refused Tuesday to discuss the reported incident.

Sources said Monday the episode began when a suspected Iranian warplane approached a U.S. P-3 surveillance plane while the convoy of three reflagged tankers and three U.S. warships steamed into the Gulf.

The P-3 aircraft "was perceived to be threatened" by the approaching contact and warnings to stay away were issued by U.S. forces, sources said. But the intruder plane did not respond.

"It was warned, it did not respond, it kept coming," said one source familiar with the incident.

The F-14 from the USS Constellation providing air cover for the escort operation then fired two Sparrow air-to-air missiles at the oncoming aircraft, sources said. The intruder banked sharply and the two missiles apparently missed the plane, they said. The aircraft, which was seen by radar but not by the pilots, then flew away.

Sources said it is unclear whether the Iranian aircraft had locked its electronic weapons control systems onto any U.S. aircraft.

Reports of the incident emerged hours after Pentagon officials reported Monday that an Iranian aircraft had been conducting surveillance missions over the convoy operation, but the officials made no disclosure of the missile firing by the U.S. plane.

Although sources declined to identify the type of Iranian aircraft conducting the surveillance, the Iranian air force includes F-14 fighter jets purchased from the United States before the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1979.

The 510-pound (230 kilogram) Sparrow is a semi-active radar interceptor missile with a range of more than 65 miles (100 kilometers).

## Nonstriking Black Is Slain in South Africa

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's biggest wage strike by hundreds of thousands of black mine workers claimed its first victim Tuesday, a black coal miner murdered apparently for refusing to join the stoppage.

The Trans Natal Coal Corp. said the man was found dead at a mine hostel near Witbank, east of Johannesburg, on the second day of the strike, in which at least 230,000 black workers have halted work.

Bobby Jurd, the mine's senior manager, said the police were investigating the murder. He said the victim was one of only six on the mine's work force of 1,200 who had refused to join the strike.

The murder was reported as management and the National Union of Mineworkers, which called the strike at white-controlled gold and coal mines, traded accusations of intimidation. The strike, which began Sunday night, showed no signs of weakening.

Union officials said 14 miners were injured Monday in clashes with guards and 15 members of local strike committees were arrested.

The union said 340,000 workers in at least 44 mines were on strike. The Chamber of Mines, which represents the major mining companies, says up to 230,000 are on strike, seriously affecting 31 mines.

The union's general secretary, Cyril Ramaphosa, told reporters that the strike could spread to a gold processing plant, Rand Refinery, where South Africa's gold is turned into bars.

Union officials also reported violence and an unknown number of casualties at mines near Welkom, southwest of Johannesburg, where miners who refused to strike used machetes in clashes with strikers and security guards.

Anglo American Corp., the giant mining house, accused the union of "disturbing incidents of intimidation" against nonstrikers at 10 mines.

The Chamber of Mines said there had been sporadic violence but that the mines were relatively calm.

The miners' union is demanding a 30 percent wage increase and danger pay.

Black miners, who receive no strike pay, earn on average about 500 rand (\$250) a month, roughly one-third as much as white miners, who are not on strike.

Management is offering wage increases of up to 23.4 percent, which See STRIKE, Page 2

## After Pact, Contra Aid Is on U.S. 'Back Burner'

By Elaine Sciolino  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The peace plan signed by five Central American leaders has put the Reagan administration's plans to gain new aid for the Nicaraguan rebels "on the back burner," according to a White House official.

Even though the accord signed Friday does not address some of the region's most difficult problems and faces enormous obstacles, it has already succeeded in shifting the focus of the debate from Washington to Central America, White House and State Department officials acknowledged Monday.

"Everything dealing with the contra aid package is definitely on the back burner," said the White House official, who declined to be identified. "To a certain extent, everyone is waiting to see what happens next."

The contras are the U.S.-backed rebels fighting to overthrow the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

Even before the regional accord was announced in Guatemala City, Tom Loeffler, a former Republican congressman from Texas who is a leader in the administration's effort to secure congressional approval of U.S. aid for the rebels, was not optimistic.

He was quoted last week as saying that after tallying potential votes and talking to legislators in both parties, "It was obvious that the likelihood would be a defeat."

It was this realization, he said, that prompted President Ronald Reagan and Representative Jim Wright, the Texas Democrat who is speaker of the House of Representatives, to come forward with their bipartisan peace plan last week.

That proposal, however, has been overtaken by the accord devised by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras.

White House officials acknowledge that the administration would be unable to move forward with any contra aid proposal, at least until after five Central American foreign ministers meet on Aug. 23 to discuss the difficult process of trying to carry out their plan.

"We want to give these negotia- See PEACE, Page 2

## RKO Denied Renewal of 14 Licenses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A judge at the Federal Communications Commission on Tuesday denied renewal of RKO General Inc.'s licenses for 14 radio and television stations, citing the company's "dishonesty."

"No case ever before decided by this commission presents dishonesty comparable to RKO's," the administrative law judge, Edward J. Kaminian, wrote in his decision.

RKO General officials in New York said they had not seen the decision and could not comment.

The company, owned by GenCorp Inc. of Akron, Ohio, can appeal the decision to the commission. It will keep all its licenses until all appeals are exhausted.

The stations include three in Los Angeles; two in Memphis, Tennessee; two in New York; two in Boston; and one each in Washington, San Francisco, Chicago, Bethesda, Maryland, and Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

The licenses had come up for renewal over several years, but the commission had delayed acting in those instances, giving RKO the opportunity to leave the broadcasting business.

RKO's legal problems stemmed from the company's alleged lack of candor in connection with an investigation of its parent corporation, then known as General Tire & Rubber Co.

In reaching his decision, Judge Kaminian also considered claims that RKO Radio Networks Inc. falsely billed for \$7 million in advertising and purposely destroyed an internal audit of improper deals.

The Federal Communications Commission denied RKO's license for WNAZ-TV, Boston, in 1980 for corporate misconduct and had threatened to take away licenses for its other broadcast properties.

GenCorp said in April that it planned to sell its General Tire and broadcasting businesses to help finance a stock buyback. (AP, UPI)

## Kiosk U.S. Denies Visa To Chile Athlete

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States announced Tuesday that it had rejected a visa for a member of the Chilean target shooting team because of allegations of "political violence" in 1985. The man was to participate in the Pan American Games in Indianapolis.

A State Department spokesman said that "reliable information" had led the department to conclude that Francisco Zuniga, a former Chilean security agent, had been "personally linked to acts of political violence of the most extreme kind, including murder." Meanwhile, security for the Cuban delegation in Indianapolis was increased after several incidents. [Page 15.]

## Plane Crash Kills Six in Munich

PLANE CRASH KILLS SIX IN MUNICH — A light airplane killed six persons and injured 14 in Munich on Tuesday when it crashed into a McDonald's restaurant and a city bus. Firemen fought the blaze for an hour on the Wasserburgerlandstrasse, one of the city's busiest intersections. The Munich police said a student pilot and two passengers in the Piper Cherokee, a bicyclist and two persons in the restaurant parking lot were killed.



## Mark Rylands in 'The Wandering Jew' at London's National

Mark Rylands in "The Wandering Jew" at London's National. Page 6.

## GENERAL NEWS

■ A secret U.S. Navy anti-terror unit is being investigated after theft charges. Page 3.

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The Dow Jones industrial average gained more than 40 points for the second day, closing at 2,680.48. Page 8.

Dow close: UP: 44.64  
The dollar in New York:  
DM £ Yen FF  
1.894 1.573 151.175 6317

## An Old Belief Gains Support: Familiarity Breeds Resemblance

By Daniel Goleman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Science is lending support to the old belief that married couples eventually begin to look alike.

After 25 years of marriage, couples who bore no particular resemblance when first married came to resemble one another, although the resemblance might be subtle, according to a study.

The more marital happiness a couple reported, the greater their increase in facial resemblance.

The increase in facial similarity probably results from decades of shared emotions, according to Robert Zajonc, a psychologist at the University of Michigan, who did the research.

In the study, people were presented a random array of photographs of faces, with the backgrounds blacked out, and were instructed to match the men with the out, and women with the women. Two dozen women who most closely resembled them. Two dozen of the photographs were of couples when first married; another two dozen were of the same couples 25 years later, most taken around the time of their silver wedding anniversary.

The young couples showed only a chance similarity, the study found, while the judges found a definite resemblance between the couples who had been married a quarter-century.

While the resemblances were not dramatic — some seemed to involve subtle shifts in facial wrinkles and other facial contours, for instance — they were marked enough that the judges were able to match husbands and wives far more often when the couples were older than when they were younger.

The study, done by Dr. Zajonc with three graduate students, Pamela Adelmann, Sheila Murphy and Paula Niedenthal, will be published later this year in the journal Motivation and Emotion.

Dr. Zajonc, in explaining the findings, holds that factors such as similar diets, and thus deposits of fatty tissues, may contribute to the resemblance but are not crucial: When the photographs were evaluated for facial fat, the older couples were found to have less similarity than the younger ones.

Instead, he proposes that people often unconsciously mimic the facial expressions of their spouses in a silent empathy, and that over the years sharing the same expressions shapes the face similarly. Evidence for mimicry of expressions has come from research by Olaf Dimberg, a psychologist in Sweden, who measured tension levels in facial muscles of volunteers while they were shown photographs of facial expressions.

When the volunteers saw an angry face, for instance, their muscles mimicked the anger, often to a degree that was invisible but was measurable by electronic devices.

Dr. Zajonc suggested that shared facial expressions brought on identical emotions because facial muscles played a role in regulating blood flow to the brain.

"You both smile because you feel good and feel good because you smile," he said.

In an article published in 1985 in Science, Dr. Zajonc pointed out that the carotid artery, which supplies blood to the brain, forks at the neck, sending out a major branch to the face. As the facial muscles tense and relax, they tend to act as tourniquets on the veins draining blood from various parts of the brain, indirectly regulating blood flow and temperature in various brain areas.

Dr. Zajonc's theory holds that this process helps determine which chemicals are released in the brain.

In this view, which Dr. Zajonc conceded was speculative, a given facial expression, such as a smile, triggers the brain chemicals that evoke the associated feelings.

"Facial mimicry allows a truer empathy because it triggers the same inner state," Dr. Zajonc said. "Couples can understand each other much better when this happens."

Other experts agree that shared emotions could gradually sculpture the faces of a couple to become more similar, but they do not agree with Dr. Zajonc's explanation.

"Common life experiences over years and years can alter facial musculature and wrinkle patterns, leading to an increased resemblance, but there is no reason to believe that it has anything to do with blood flow to the brain," said Paul Ekman, a psychologist at the University of California Medical School in San Francisco, who is an expert on the muscles involved in emotional expression.

## Trade Improves For U.K., U.S.

Britain's widest measure of trade improved to a £168 million (\$263 million) deficit in June from a £527 million deficit in May, the government said Tuesday. In other trade news the U.S. Commerce Department said the 1986 U.S. trade deficit had been revised down to \$156.2 billion from \$166.3 billion.

U.S. officials said they were revising the U.S. trade balances from 1970 through 1986 because U.S. exports to Canada were undercounted.

The U.S. government is also adjusting the figures for the first five months of 1987. These will be announced on Friday with June's trade data. Page 9.



# U.S. Inquiry Uncovers Graft In Navy Hostage-Rescue Unit

By Charles R. Babcock  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy's secret hostage-rescue force, Seal Team Six, is the subject of an investigation of financial misconduct that so far has resulted in the federal indictment of one former member and court-martial guilty pleas by two others on theft charges.

The former Seal is charged with falsifying travel and training vouchers and stealing a \$3,800 piece of scuba diving equipment in 1983 and 1984. The two others confessed to stealing several thousand dollars in 1985 and 1986.

Investigators have been focusing on expenditures of training and procurement funds, sources said, and no evidence is known to have been found linking any thefts to the team's operations. But investigators are continuing to examine records of millions of dollars of expenditures by the team since it was formed in 1980.

Little is publicly known about Seal Team Six because its counterterrorism mission is secret. But

sources said it was sent to Grenada during the U.S. invasion in 1983 and to the Middle East during the 1985 hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship.

The navy is also investigating a separate incident in which several former members of the unit and its original commander are being sued in federal court in Los Angeles by a civilian security officer who alleges that he was kidnapped and beaten by an overzealous special navy security unit, code-named "Red Cell Team," during a training exercise in 1983. The officer, Ronald D. Sheridan, 52, a security officer at the Seal Beach, California, Naval Weapons Station, south of Los Angeles, said he had been told ahead of time that the mock terrorist attack would take place. But he was not prepared for what happened.

He said he was stripped, kicked and beaten by members of the team while a camera crew recorded some of the episode. He also said the team repeatedly dunked him in a bathtub filled with water. The at-

torney for the head of the Red Cell security team said his client took no part in any attack on Mr. Sheridan.

The Seal Team Six inquiries raise questions about the rules by which such secret groups operate and whether covert units can, or should be held to the same standards of accountability as regular forces.

Seals — an acronym for sea, air, land — are navy commandos trained in underwater demolition and sharpshooting. Seal Team Six, composed of some 200 commandos and support crews, picked as the best of the already elite Seal teams, is based in a compound at Dam Neck, Virginia, near Norfolk.

Captain Charles E. Ellis, chief legal officer for the Norfolk command handling the military investigations, said in papers in one court-martial of a Seal Team Six member in April, "It appears that the accused was caught in an atmosphere of thievery and fraud practiced by others within the command. The accused stated at trial that he was just doing what everyone else was doing at the command — stealing."

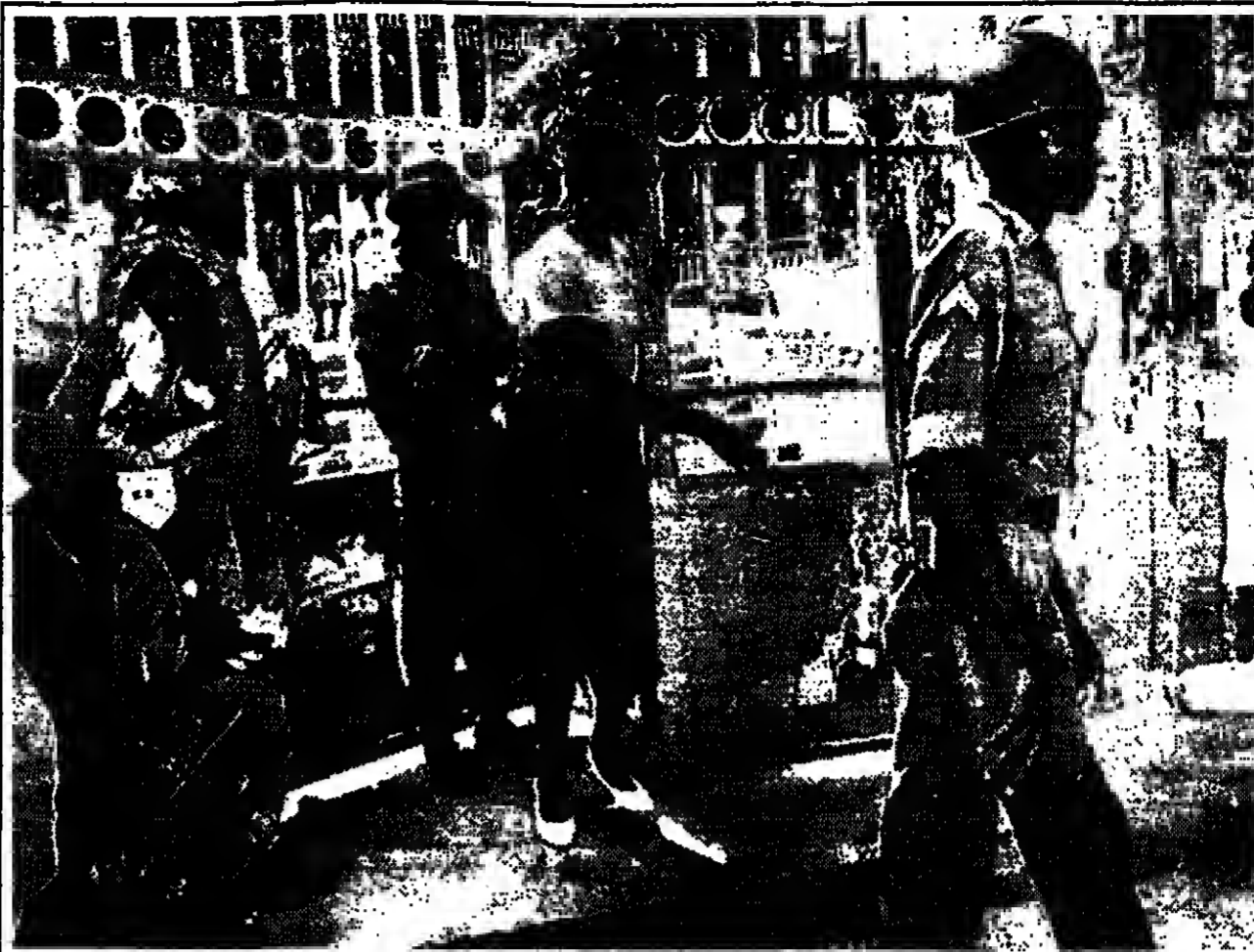
The subject of that comment, Chuck Voyles, a Seal Team Six intelligence specialist, and one of his assistants, Christopher Angel, pleaded guilty at separate navy courts-martial earlier this year. Mr. Voyles admitted taking \$2,650 by filing phony vouchers. Mr. Angel confessed to stealing \$1,435 the same way.

Both were reduced in grade to the lowest enlisted rank and given bad-conduct discharges. Mr. Angel was also sentenced to three months in jail.

Last month, a federal grand jury in Alexandria, Virginia, indicted John B. Mason, a former member of the team, who is no longer in the navy. Mr. Mason pleaded not guilty to the charges of filing fraudulent travel and training vouchers and stealing the underwater diving gear.

One navy official familiar with the investigation said the inquiry had uncovered "a mixture of waste and pocketing money." He said the evidence showed that when the unit was set up in the early 1980s, "I did a lot of things wrong. Oversight mechanisms weren't in place. It didn't have the support on procurement. It wasted a lot of money."

A navy spokesman said that special oversight and inspection programs for the unit are now in place.



## In Haiti, High School Students Say No to Final Exams

Soldiers guarding the entrance to a high school in Port-au-Prince during a student boycott of final examinations. The boycott was called to protest the military-dominated government's use of

violence to quell opposition. About 90 percent of the 19,000 graduating students in Haiti participated in the boycott, which was supported by the National Federation of Haitian Teachers.

## Cuba Intelligence Agents In Revolt, Defector Says

By Lewis H. Duguid  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A defector identified by the State Department as a major in Cuba's intelligence service has described his defection to the United States as part of a widespread revolt by agents against heavy spending by President Fidel Castro on spy activities.

Major Florentino Aspillaga Lombard, 40, defected June 6 by entering Austria from Czechoslovakia, where he was serving as an agent, according to the State Department, which said Monday it would offer no other information.

The U.S. Information Agency's Radio Marti, however, detailed the case of Major Aspillaga after broadcasting to Cuba on Sunday the first part of an interview with him. In it, he detailed charges of corruption in high places, described dealings with the current military chief of Panama, and offered the first inside explanation of leadership changes in the Ministry of the Interior.

Mr. Castro's close friend and companion in the revolution, Ramiro Valdés, was dismissed as minister of the interior in December 1985 and removed from the Politburo of the Communist Party last year without explanation. Major Aspillaga said Mr. Valdés lost a power struggle with Mr. Castro's brother and second in command, Raul, who is defense minister.

Diplomatic sources in Havana speculated last month that Mr. Valdés was removed as part of Mr. Castro's crackdown on corruption. Major Aspillaga indicated, though, that Raul Castro moved against Mr. Valdés to protect a colleague, who was chief of intelligence, and who the defector said spent "thousands of dollars on imported whiskey."

At the same time, Major Aspillaga

said, Mr. Valdés was spending the equivalent of more than \$100 million on a secluded housing complex for ministry staff "when there is no housing for the people."

Saying he spoke for a band of agents still active, Major Aspillaga charged that, following the 1983 U.S. intervention in Grenada, Cuba increased the total of intelligence officers to 2,086 in Cuba, in several Latin American countries, in African countries where Cuban troops serve, in France and Spain, and in the Soviet bloc. This is costing millions, he said, and "we are against all this."

As for the current interior minister, José Abrenates Fernández, Major Aspillaga said his children are leading "la dolce vita" in Moscow. He charged that the minister has a close association with Panama's military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, and through him supplies arms to Nicaragua and to recipients in El Salvador and Honduras.

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## For Foes, Sandinist Hold Is No Straitjacket

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Although the Sandinist front dominates every aspect of Nicaraguan political life, a lively internal opposition remains active in the country. Restrictions on civil rights are daunting, but dissent within limits is tolerated.

Many politically active Nicaraguans have left the country out of the conviction that effective internal opposition is impossible. Nearly all the leaders of the U.S.-backed rebels known as contras, for example, were once party organizers inside Nicaragua.

Mr. Guido is a leader of the Democratic Conservative Party and vice president of the Sandinist-dominated National Assembly. He received 13 percent of the vote in the presidential ballot.

"At this moment, political freedom in Nicaragua is quite limited," he said. "People are afraid to speak out because they risk not only going to jail, but also losing their farms or property if they are convicted as counterrevolutionaries. We can't take our views to the people because we have no access to newspapers or television."

"We are in a system that is not democratic in the Western sense, but that could evolve into a democracy," he added. "People like me are losing now, but if we give up, it would be disastrous for our country's future."

The Nicaraguan Constitution guarantees political freedom, but the government has declared various states of emergency since 1982, when the anti-Sandinist guerrilla war began to intensify.

Under emergency rules, nothing may be printed without prior censorship, political meetings are restricted and the police have wide latitude to repress any activity that could "expose the nation to foreign domination."

"I am a politician and I am working against the Sandinists in a conventional political way," said Clemente Guido, a novelist and physician who was the runner-up in the 1984 presidential election in Nicaragua. "I don't think there is anything necessarily bizarre about that."

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The Permanent Commission on Human Rights, the oldest human rights organization in Nicaragua, is detested but tolerated by the government, which portrays it as an instrument of subversion. The commission maintains an office in which staff members receive complaints from citizens, with about 120 cases recorded each month.

Like other groups, the human rights commission survives in part because of moral support it receives from abroad. The Sandinists have shown themselves anxious to maintain ties with democratic countries in Western Europe and Latin America and have sought to avoid unnecessarily alienating groups to those countries.

The Sandinists came to power through clandestine warfare. While they were underground, they infiltrated many civic and political groups, turning them to serve the rebel cause.

Now that they are in power, they suspect their rivals of using the same tactic. They believe instinctively that consciously or unconsciously, the dissenters are serving the contras.

Such suspicions are reportedly not without foundation. According to diplomats who review Western intelligence reports, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency maintains close ties to some political groups operating legally inside Nicaragua and has financed the activities of some anti-Sandinist political leaders.

"Under the state of emergency, we have restricted the right to hold

outdoor meetings and we have suspended freedom of expression," said Rafael Solís Cerda, a leading Sandinist legislator.

"When people criticize us in sensitive areas like the military draft, we react," he said. "There are things that cannot be tolerated in Nicaragua while there is a war going on."

Businessmen and landowners traditionally have been well organized in Nicaragua and are among the most strident critics of Sandinist rule. Many have left their country to begin new lives in the United States or elsewhere, but those who remain are remarkably outspoken.

Several continue their activism despite having had their lands confiscated by the government.

Jaime Bengochea, who manufactures pharmaceutical products and sells most of them to government distribution agencies, is president of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industry.

"The Sandinists use three means to enforce obedience," Mr. Bengochea said. "They control the press, they apply the law in an irregular way so that the ordinary citizen feels insecure, and they distribute food and other necessities through outlets that only certain cardholders can use. The whole system is very subtle."

"Those of us who have stayed here want a transformation of this country, but not one that disrupts our cultural or economic traditions," he said. "We are trying to build democracy in a country where democracy has never existed."

## Bulgarian Reform Plan Reduces Party Authority

By Lewis H. Duguid  
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — The governing Communist Party in Bulgaria will be stripped of much of its authority and pomp, and be open to opposition from other organizations under plans outlined by Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian leader, the official BTA news agency said Tuesday.

The agency, monitored in Belgrade, provided details of a plenum in July of the party's Central Committee, where Mr. Zhivkov called for a radical shake-up of the political system.

BTA said it was decided at the meeting that the party could no longer be "a rung in the hierarchy of authority" and that pomp and ceremony would be eliminated from politics.

The agency said the party leadership also decided that authority should be wielded by self-managing organizations established under an economic reform program and now being extended into the political system.

Under the revisions, the supreme authority would be the National Assembly, the Bulgarian parliament, which also is to be reshaped.

The party would determine general development guidelines, BTA said, but self-governing bodies would have the right to apply these guidelines according to their own conditions.

"Apart from partners, the party and state bodies can also be opponents when necessary," BTA quoted a plenum document as saying.

The document also attacked "falsehood, ostentation and formalism" in the party, the agency reported, and said that there must be a transition from "power in the name of the people" to "power exercised through the people."

BTA said the party leaders urged stripping away ostentations of party power, such as the display of portraits of party leaders, parades and other "superfluous pomposity,"

megalomania and needless advance orchestration."

It said new rules would top officials should behave.

Mr. Zhivkov has emerged as a champion of socialist revisions since Mikhail S. Gorbachev became the Soviet leader.

At the plenum, he also called for the merger of the State Council, of which he is president, and the Council of Ministers, which is headed by Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov.

less beef, the country could well eat itself broke.

"Unless we get out of our traditional eating patterns, we're condemned to be poor," said Segundo Acuna, professor of agriculture at the Catholic University in Buenos Aires.

President Raúl Alfonsín agrees. Touring the giant livestock show in Buenos Aires last week, the Argentine leader urged his countrymen to diversify. "We are eating too much meat," he said, observing that "it continues to be more comfortable and practical here to place a steak on the grill."

Argentines hold the world title for beef consumption, at 175 to 220 pounds (80 to 100 kilograms) per year per person, twice the U.S. rate. They eat 27 pounds of poultry, 14 pounds of pork and 5.5 pounds of fish.

Mr. Alfonsín said he would like to see beef consumption drop to 110 pounds per person. But his and previous governments have traditionally encouraged heavy beef eating by helping to keep meat prices low.

Too low, say cattlemen, who attribute a gradual reduction in the herd — from 61 million head in

## Argentines Ponder a Dietary Question: To Beef or Not to Beef?

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

Buenos Aires, Argentina — Every year at about this time, Argentina's heaviest livestock, thousands of pounds of world-class beef, goes on public display at the fairgrounds.

People dine there on tasty steaks, served on linen-covered tables placed in every view of stalls of lounging Hereford, Charolais, Shorthorn, Fleischschaff, Santa Gertrudis and Aberdeen Angus.

It is a total immersion in meat, an Argentine's means of having his beef and eating it, too. It is also a symbol of something this historically great cattle country can no longer afford.

For decades, Argentines have enjoyed succulent beef, bred on the temperate plains of the pampas and sold at bargain prices — less than half that in the United States.

Ample quantities of inexpensive cuts became a mainstay of the social order. Beef profits financed growth and nurtured Argentina's dreams of grandness. But this enormous appetite for meat has gradually come to choke national development. Authorities now say that unless Argentines start consuming

since the start of the anti-inflation Austral Plan two years ago. Officials blamed the climb to beef prices on heavy rains, which interfered with market deliveries, and "pranks" or speculative buying.

"In general, the government feels, 'Don't mess with beef,'" said Jacques Badin, president of a supermarket chain.

Cattlemen nonetheless have been pushing the government to permit higher prices, which would make investment in beef production more attractive. Officials agree that something must be done to curb beef consumption but doubt a short-term answer can be found.

Past administrations have tried various programs, including "meatless days," which merely drove shoppers to hoard beef on days it was available. Black-market trading also flourished.

"The only solution," said Ernesto Figueroa, secretary of agriculture, livestock and fish, "is to diversify diets so the substitutes for beef can improve their stocks and thereby compete for consumption to a more stable framework."

In fact, the faint outlines of an

vegetarian trend away from beef are already evident.

Vegetarian restaurants, like lettuce in a steak sandwich, are peaking out around the edges of Buenos Aires' crowded neighborhoods of barbecue pits and steakhouses.

There are other tentative signs of a retreat from meat. Supermarkets report mounting sales of fruits, vegetables and health foods. Books on natural foods top best sellers' lists.

A major newspaper, La Nación, recently published a two-part series chronicling the spread of vegetarian meals.

Whatever the reasons, Argentina's new vegetarian wave has surprised even those riding its crest. "I never expected such success," said

Julio Godoy, who in five years has built up a chain of four meatless restaurants under the name El Jardín (The Garden). "People were reserved at first. They came mostly out of curiosity. Now this type of food is catching on."

Still, the trend is too weak to have made a dent in overall beef consumption. "It's still a very small movement," said Angela Baciulli de Rodriguez, who pioneered by opening a vegetarian store in Buenos Aires in 1981. "We don't really pose a threat to anyone yet. For most Argentines, the only thing green they taken in is mate" — the strong herbal tea that, with beef, is an essential at mealtime on the pampas.

## Egypt Cancels News Coverage Of Maneuvers

By Lewis H. Duguid  
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Egypt has canceled news media coverage of upcoming Egyptian-American military maneuvers, opting instead to give the exercises minimum visibility in light of recent riots in the Saudi Arabian city of Mecca and Iranian threats against the United States and its "lackeys."

The five-day Bright Star exercises, biannual events that include joint land, sea and air maneuvers, are scheduled to begin Saturday. About 9,000 American troops and an equal number of Egyptian soldiers are expected to participate. U.S. troops and equipment already have arrived in Egypt.

Observers said the decision by the government of President Hosni Mubarak to cancel news media coverage, which was shaping up to be the most extensive to date, is an attempt by Egypt to avoid provoking Iran.

Since the clashes between Iranian pilgrims and the Saudi police in Mecca almost two weeks ago, in which at least 275 Iranian died, tension in the Arab world has increased. Iran accused the United States of being behind the violence and threatened to retaliate against the United States and its "lackeys."

Sources said Tehran might view highly publicized American maneuvers to Egypt as a provocation.

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## Cardinal Patrick O'Boyle of Washington, 91, Dies

By Lewis H. Duguid  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cardinal Patrick O'Boyle, 91, who in 1948 became the first Roman Catholic archbishop of Washington and held the post for a quarter of a century, died Monday at Providence Hospital in Washington after a brief illness.

A champion of civil rights, he desegregated churches and parochial schools in Washington three years before the 1954 Supreme Court ruling that outlawed school segregation.

He was conservative on matters of Catholic doctrine, which led him into a public dispute with 50 of his own priests over a 1968 papal encyclical emphasizing the sinfulness of birth control.

Cardinal O'Boyle retired in 1973.

On Dec. 3, 1947, Pope Pius XII named him the first archbishop of Washington, until then part of the diocese of Baltimore. It was also a rare appointment in that the new archbishop had not served as a bishop.

Pope Paul VI elevated him to cardinal in 1967, and he also served as the chancellor of the Catholic University of America during his tenure in Washington.

Leon H. Keyserling, 79, Truman Economic Adviser

NEW YORK (NYT) — Leon H. Keyserling, 79, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Harry S. Truman and a longtime proponent of full employment, died Sunday at George Washington University Hospital in Washington.

Mr. Keyserling, who was instrumental in the drafting of major New Deal legislation and the establishment of the Council of Economic Advisers, advocated the use

of government measures to maintain full employment when the private economy faltered.

In the era of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal, and as an aide of Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat of New York, Mr. Keyserling helped draft such measures as the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, the Social Security Act of 1935 and the National Labor Relations Act, also known as the Wagner Act.

George Athanasiades-Novas, 94, Ex-Greek Prime Minister, 94

ATHENS (UPI) — George Athanasiades-Novas, 94, former prime minister and member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Athens, died Monday at his native village of Nafpaktos in central Greece, newspapers reported Tuesday.

Mr. Athanasiades-Novas was prime minister briefly during 1965.

Using the pen name of George Athanas, he published many books of poetry, novels and essays and became a member of the Academy of Athens in 1955.

## U.S. Seizes 4 Europeans After Export Inquiry

By Lewis H. Duguid  
Washington Post Service

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — U.S. agents have arrested four West Germans and an Austrian who are charged with illegally shipping electronic and military equipment to North Korea, Bulgaria and Cuba, the authorities said.

The FBI and the U.S. Customs Service said the five were arrested Sunday after they were lured to San Juan by undercover agents promising lucrative business talks. The investigation culminated in sting operations launched in 1985 to discover who was setting up a company in Golden, Colorado, court documents said.

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## Studies Split On Reagan's Record on Economics

By Nathaniel C. Nash  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Joint Economic Committee of Congress has reaffirmed that economics is far from a nonpartisan science.

In its midyear assessment, the Democratic majority issued a stinging report on Monday warning about the long-term consequences of the U.S. debt owed to foreigners, put at \$284 billion at the end of last year, while the Republican minority praised President Ronald Reagan's economic policy as the reason for almost five years of economic expansion, low unemployment, low inflation and low interest rates.

"We have fallen from the position of the world's major creditor to become the world's largest net debtor," said Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland and chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, on the majority staff's report, titled, "The Economy at Midyear: A Legacy of Debt."

"The foreign debt represents an enormous potential claim on the American standard of living of future generations," he said.

"Like 'Old Man River,' the economy just keeps rolling along," said the Republican report, titled "Setting the Record Straight: The Phoenix Expansion."

The report continued: "Credit for this dramatic economic recovery and persistent expansion is readily traced to the free-enterprise foundation of our economic system and the Reagan administration's adherence to sound economic principles."

In the report by the Democratic majority, America's net investment position is traced from 1981, when it was a net creditor with a \$141 billion surplus to the end of 1986, when the net amount owed to foreigners hit a record \$263.6 billion — "a \$405 billion deterioration in the U.S. position in five years."

It attributed the reversal to a complex series of events, including the uncompetitiveness of American exports because of the high value of the dollar, excessive government spending that created too much demand for imported goods and services, an unwillingness by Japan and West Germany to stimulate consumption in their own economies and an inability by Third World countries to import more from the United States.

Although acknowledging that the recent drop in the value of the dollar seems to be improving the trade picture, the committee staff cited estimates that the growth in the deficit would not stop until the 1990s, at which time the United States would have foreign debt outstanding of \$700 billion to \$800 billion.

About the only subject on which Republicans and Democrats agreed was that the United States does have trade and budget deficit problems and that the best way to solve those problems is more robust growth, not a severe recession.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Back the Black Miners

In a sense, much that has been happening in South Africa has been merely preliminary. The strike of black miners against the country's gold and coal producers is the main event. Black unions like the mineworkers, acting lawfully, offer the best remaining hope for a peaceful transition to democracy. It is in the interest of South Africa, black and white, that the miners succeed. It is in the interest of the United States and the West to help them in any way possible. Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, has assessed the stakes for South Africa's black masses succinctly: "If we win this strike," he said, "it is going to be a significant motivation for all other workers in continue with their own struggle for a living wage. If we lose, it will have a devastating effect."

foreign exchange earnings. Even a brief disruption of production could rock the already ailing South African economy. More worrisome to the government is the growing power of black unions. When they were legalized 10 years ago, it was thought that they would be escape valves for black discontent. Instead they have become crucibles of black power. While the law bans political activity by unions, the line between economic and political activity is necessarily indistinct. That ambiguity could provide an excuse for the government to step in and break the strike—or even the union. The first task for the United States is to make Pretoria understand clearly that any such action would demonstrate bad faith in the most elementary of human rights issues. Washington and the West can also make plain that they will take whatever steps practicable to show their displeasure. One fitting penalty would be to ban the export of mining equipment to South Africa. Other measures are still available in addition to the sanctions that the United States has already imposed. The Reagan administration remains oddly insensitive to the rigidities of the white government, even when it would be so right, and easy, in proclaiming solidarity with the courageous miners. If South Africa cares at all about its standing in the civilized world, it will do no less than deal fairly with a legally constituted union. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Free Speech vs. Secrecy

Ken Dodd, executive editor of The Guardian, has described his own country, Britain, as "the least free and least democratic of any Western European country today." The reason for his chagrin is the Thatcher government's campaign to suppress reports on the memoirs of a retired intelligence agent, Peter Wright. For Americans exhausted by discussion and analysis of U.S. national security operations this summer, the saga of Mr. Wright's book, "Spycatcher," is a reminder of how very differently the two countries treat freedom of speech and of the press when the government tries to keep sensitive material secret. Because of contractual obligations of secrecy binding on all government employees, "Spycatcher" was not published in Britain. The book contains some sensational charges, among them that intelligence agents conspired to discredit Harold Wilson's Labor government because they believed that the prime minister was under the influence of the Soviets. The Thatcher government has tried to stop publication of the book in Australia, where Mr. Wright now lives, and has moved in court against newspapers both at home and in Hong Kong that have published ex-

cerpts from and descriptions of the contents. Last month, Britain's highest court of appeals upheld the government in proceedings against British papers and extended the ban to prohibit the publication of reports on evidence and arguments presented during the court hearings in Australia. All this litigation may be useless in practical terms. The book has been published in the United States and copies of the American edition are being sold on the streets of London. A former Labor cabinet member has defied the government by reading "Spycatcher" aloud at Hyde Park Corner. The British government has had wide powers to suppress publications in the interest of state security or, some allege, to spare itself great embarrassment. This case has prompted debate on the wisdom of allowing such restrictions. It is not easy to deal with sensitive information in a public forum, but it is even more difficult, notwithstanding the efforts of international litigators, to keep a secret in one country when it is published as news in another. Ask the people in Washington, who saw their secret Iran dealings blown in a Middle Eastern newspaper last fall. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

Exploitation of the Sea

When a team of scientists in 1985 found the wreck of the Titanic 13,000 feet (4,000 meters) under water, the most moving of the many slides they brought back were the ones of dinner plates and wine bottles scattered on the ocean floor. Last month a French expedition retrieved some of those plates, along with other items, in a widely criticized attempt to "salvage" some of the more valuable "artifacts" from the wreck, whose discovery had been an eerie, sardonic experience for all those who grew up hearing its story. Robert G. Ballard, head of the joint U.S.-French expedition that discovered the wreck, pleaded with treasure seekers at the time "not to desecrate this memorial." A similar plea came from the U.S. Congress, which passed largely symbolic legislation designating the site an international memorial in its 1,375 dead, not to be disturbed by scavengers. But the French expedition has pressed ahead regardless. You can bet that those plates will not look so moving in a museum case on dry land. This is not the first divergence of interests between the two teams of scientists that collaborated to find the ship—one from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts and the other from what has been called, in a perhaps unfortunate translation, the French Institute for Research and Exploitation of the Sea (Institut Français de

Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer). Back in the first euphoric days after the initial discovery, the French group accused the Americans of releasing their share of the dramatic expedition pictures too early, thus lowering the value of the ones allotted to France. The motives for this salvage operation are likewise partly financial: Rumors abound of jewel boxes and treasure chests that were accompanying their wealthy owners across the Atlantic. French oceanographers, unlike Americans, are obliged to finance scientific activities by leasing their technology to foreigners. (Foreign investors financing this expedition include a "mysterious" unidentified wealthy Englishman.) Stung by charges of historical and cultural insensitivity, the French protest that they are in it for scientific and archaeological reasons and are not "grave robbers." They promise moreover not to sell any items they retrieve. But the pained disappointment that their operations are causing is not quite financial in source; it comes, rather, from the long-standing power of the Titanic legend and the humility it evokes. "In a solitude of the sea, deep from human vanity and the pride of life that planned her, stillly couches she," Thomas Hardy wrote of the Titanic in 1914. Thirteen thousand feet, it seems, is not quite deep enough for that. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

**The Balkans of the 1980s**  
Much of the world is wondering what exactly the Reagan administration, or the Kremlin or the Iranian government, for that matter—is up to in a region that in the 1980s what the Balkans were to Europe in the summer of 1914. In a rare show of peace-oriented and conciliatory posture last month, the Soviet Union joined the other permanent members of the UN Security Council in calling for a cease-fire in the Gulf war. At the same time, however, the Kremlin has been making moves which might rather encourage radicals in the belligerent nations. Whatever the rights and wrongs between Iran and Iraq, the number of real or potential combatants is almost daily altering, the nature of the conflict, American, Iranian, or a mindless act of terrorism or even a simple radar failure could take us to the brink. —The Japan Times (Tokyo).

**Try the Security Council**  
It is now urgent that the United Nations Security Council meet as soon as possible to pull together a tougher policy on the Gulf in the light of all that has happened since its cease-fire resolution. Iraq, whose actions have been every bit as damaging as Iran's, chose a moment of extreme tension (Monday) while Kuwaiti-American tankers were stalled by a mine, to attack Iranian oil installations across a wide front. The hoisting of the Texaco Caribbean outside the Strait of Hormuz cannot automatically be ascribed to Iran: She was carrying Iranian oil. The main doubt must be whether the Soviet Union, whose legitimate interest in the Gulf has for so long been denied by the United States, could at this stage be coaxed into cooperation. But that is worth a determined effort, and it may be that the country best qualified to make it is Britain. —The Guardian (London).

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Reagan: A President Adrift and Incurious

By James David Barber

DURHAM, North Carolina — Is Ingrate Watergate revisited? As in Watergate, one little accidental revelation popped open a fantastic political can of worms, a pile of twisted deceptions, a tangle of operations running outside the constitutional fence. As in Watergate, what looked at first like a low-level imbroglia soon crawled up in the White House and eventually into the lap of the president himself. But there the similarity ends. President Reagan is as guilty for his failure to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed" as Richard Nixon was, but his sins are very different. If there is a civic lesson here, it is that watching out for another Richard Nixon will not protect America from another Ronald Reagan. Mr. Nixon's problem was conspiracy; his tightly calculated secret operation to run down his enemies and thus confirm his power. What he knew and when he knew it were relevant questions; it turned out that he was deeply involved in the details. The cover-up story was similarly significant; information had to be wrenched out of the administration bit by bit, against hard resistance. And at the core of the story was Mr. Nixon, yet another president driven into tragedy by his insatiable need to prove his manhood. Viewing the Iran-contra scandal through the Watergate lens doesn't work. The former illustrates a different but equally dangerous type of presidential fascism that Americans have to learn to guard against. President Nixon drove his disaster; President Reagan floated into it. In November 1986 the news broke in Lebanon that America was trading arms for hostages, despite Mr. Reagan's hand-on-the-heart statements that no decent nation should do any such thing. Donald Reagan, the White House chief of staff, put out a cryptic in-house memo: "Blame must be put at NSC's door — rogue operation, going on without president's knowledge or sanction. When suspicions arose, he took charge, ordered investigation, had meeting of top advisers to get at facts and find out who knew what. Try to make the best of a sensational story... anticipate charges of 'out of control.' President doesn't know what's going on," who's in charge? Through the congressional hearings, President Reagan's top officials followed Mr. Reagan's instructions, continually telling the president as Mr. Decisive, "One of his most outstanding attributes is decisiveness," we were told. But if one follows their narratives rather than their adjectives, a different Ronald Reagan appears. Repeatedly, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger had argued to the president that selling arms to Iran was a bad idea, sometimes in meetings at which the national security adviser and the CIA director took the opposite tack. Who won? By the ac-

count of both secretaries, that was hard to answer. On occasion, each came away from such a meeting sensing that he had succeeded in laying this wacky adventure to rest — only to discover, later on and indirectly, that the president seemed to be "leaning" in the other direction: The president's viewpoint was not really jelling. Mr. Shultz reported about one meeting—Mr. Weinberger, at another time, had to rely on his "impression" of the president's decision. Indeed, the witnesses set forth not one example of Mr. Reagan coming forth with a definite decision.



By CONRAD in the Los Angeles Times.

Instead they appeared to confirm Mr. Shultz's view that "nothing ever gets settled in this town" — not even in the Oval Office. To the public and to the world, President Reagan came on loud and clear, sounding and looking decisive, as when he declared "Operation Staunch" as a national policy of no deals with terrorists. But in the privacy of the White House, if the top-level testimony is to be believed, it was hard for the president's major advisers to discern his thinking, for months at a time. His curiosity was equally retarded. When his chief military, foreign policy and intelligence advisers pushed their battle into his presence, he sat still and listened. Controversy at the top of his administration did not stimulate him to seek out the facts. At one point Mr. Weinberger asked, "Are you really interested in my opinion?" Several times Mr. Reagan confirmed that he had "no knowledge" of the sale of the arms for hostages or, later, of the diversion of funds to the contra, as if his ignorance should serve as an excuse. As Representative Lee Hamilton pointed out, "The

president did not know what his own staff was doing"—and it was making major strategic moves. As Mr. Reagan said, regarding the president's secret authorizations, "A presidential finding is not lightly made." But the president could not recall making the first one, and did not think in mention in his top officers, three times in a row, that he had signed such a finding either the day before or that same day. Despite his emotional concern for the "freedom fighters," he did not try to find out where they were getting their money. Moreover, he apparently got the balance of military power between Iran and Iraq backward. By his own testimony, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, running a big slice of foreign and military policy under the National Security Council umbrella, was in meetings with the president and a few others some 22 times, but Mr. Reagan did not get to know what the colonel knew at all. Not even when he approved the dismissals of Colonel North and Rear Admiral John Poindexter did he summon them to give him the facts. His disciples followed his example: Mr. Shultz told Admiral Poindexter not to give him details; Mr. Weinberger was not informed that Saudi Arabia was supplying some \$25 million in the contra; neither he nor Mr. Shultz knew about the findings or the diversion of funds from the arms sales. The attorney general was not in on the crucial legal questions. In short, conflict at the top triggered withdrawal, not inquiry. Except when the story leaked, The White House kept in action to manage the president's public relations — from the start its primary concern. Confused as his briefing was, Mr. Reagan once again came on as the strong leader. In fact, the president was presiding over a dizzy chain of command, in which the official at each level avoided responsible supervision of the next one down. It was a circus overseen by a disbanded cabinet whose members, supposedly responsible for making the right results happen, were satisfied if they made their verbal points in meetings. As always, Mr. Reagan got his strongest signals from those most often in the same room with him, who led him steadily into shuddering political logic. From the first, as Budget Director David Stockman noticed years ago and others ever since, the danger of the diversion of funds from the arms sales and the diversion of funds from the arms sales, rather than Nixonian rigidity, an easygoing, affectionate persona and a readily directable theatrical style set Mr. Reagan up for dependence on the luck of the draw. Now, with his military forces sprawled about the world's most dangerous terrains and waterways, he has the rest of us set up for the risk of disaster. The writer, professor of political science at Duke University and author of books on the presidency, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Saudi Arabia: This Time the Iranian Plot Misfired

By Mazher A. Hameed

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The Saudi internal security apparatus has become far more efficient and professional. As a result there is less evidence today of the kind of chaotic and potentially dangerous cleavages in Saudi society, pro-Iranian sympathy in the Shiite minority, and regional tension between the Najdi Bedouins and the Hijazi merchants was a continuing problem. The reason for this improvement is that in key areas of Saudi business and political life — such as the air force, the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu, and Aramco — there has been a conscious effort to integrate Hijazi and Shiites into the middle and upper ranks of the technocracy. The Saudi military has been an object of concern to Western analysts, who have wondered about its cohesion, effectiveness and political reliability. In recent years the armed forces have given every appearance of stability. Tensions occasionally surface, but overall the military has been remarkably loyal to the government. For all these reasons, the Mecca uprising proved to be an Iranian plot that misfired. After a string of successes, such a failure is a hopeful portent. The effects of earlier Iranian victories were worrisome. The Soviet Union is now negotiating with Iran as if Iran were a superpower. The Iran-contra affair showed that America as well — unable to achieve its goals in Lebanon, unable to secure the release of its hostages, unable to respond effectively to the growing wave of Iranian-sponsored terrorist attacks — has

treated the Islamic Republic with the deference normally due only a great power. Certainly other Middle Eastern countries fear the designs and determination of the leaders in Tehran. Outsiders should understand that the conflicts in the Gulf are not primarily religious: They are political — a struggle for power and dominance in the region. Lacking conventional military power, Iran's leaders use other tools to exercise influence. They exploit regional resentment toward Israel. They manipulate the fear of the penetration of Western social values that are seen as a threat to local traditions. And they use religious symbols to exploit religious values. Those who consider the Iranian regime "religious" must develop a tortuous logic to explain how the hajj, the holy pilgrimage, can be denigrated by political demonstrations. This is not extremism in behalf of religion; it is certainly not "fundamentalism." It is power politics without scruple. As in the use of children to fight the war with Iraq, as in its resort to terrorism, the Iranian regime is extremist in the sense that it recognizes no limits in acting to advance its political interests. While the recent Iranian provocation failed, it is worth pondering how different things might look in the region if Iraq should lose the Gulf war — if, in other words, an Arab Islamic Republic in Iraq were able to echo the

noises coming from Iran. It is difficult to gauge the influence that such a concerted propaganda campaign might have, particularly given the enormous power of the two countries compared to the small and relatively weak countries of the Gulf. One must wonder whether this Arab echo of the ayatollah would encourage Iranian sympathizers in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states to act in support of the Iranian position. The Iranian assault on the traditions and institutions of the Gulf area — and in the entire Middle East — is still potent. Pressure against Kuwait is producing growing schisms within Kuwaiti society. Unlike Iraq, a large country in which the government exerts substantial control over the population, Kuwait is small and vulnerable. A few well-planned terrorist attacks could severely damage the country's infrastructure. Gulf states have long sought and benefited from security cooperation with America. At the same time, they have resisted too close a relationship, too encompassing an embrace. Since the most recent Iranian propaganda argues that Saudi Arabia got its "marching orders" from Washington to kill Moslems, the aloof Saudi position looks prescient. U.S. forces based in Saudi Arabia would give credibility to the Iranian claim. And U.S. bases or forces would tend to impel many Saudis toward a choice between their Islamic and Saudi identities. The current American role in the Gulf raises the visibility and vulnerability of the United States in an increasingly troubled area. Without addressing in detail the issue of reflagging Kuwaiti tankers, it is clearly true that as long as the Iranians are targeting the West and using anti-Western rhetoric, it is in America's interest to minimize the number of targets it must protect in the Gulf. But Iranian threats to Saudi stability and Gulf shipping cannot be wished away, either. They are real, and so is the commonality of interest between the West and the moderate Arab states that are the principal targets of Iranian ambitions. Rather than reacting to these threats on a piecemeal basis, the United States and its Arab allies need an overall strategy. Both the Arabs and the Americans must deal with domestic political constraints, but these should not prevent either side from taking steps that are clearly in their mutual interest. The writer is a Saudi political and security analyst and the author of "Arabia Imperiled." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

No One Lost and Democracy Won

By David S. Broder

MARION, Iowa — Six months from now, in the chill of early February, when Iowans expect presidential preferences in precinct caucuses, the candidates will face the first brutal accounting of winners and losers. A few will walk away taller and stronger, most will come out weakened and wounded, their hopes marked for early extinction. But last Saturday night, in the park at Cedar Rapids where Linn County Democrats had their picnic, it was different. It was quiet and peaceful and friendly and — most of all — thoughtful, a place where good and gentle people in a sylvan setting could perform one of democracy's most important but unheralded acts: listening carefully. Even the rain could not distract them. And the candidates were moved. Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee, one of the six hopefuls who spoke from the open-air platform, caught the tone: "All of us who have come to your state notice the approach you take. You are almost worried you might make a mistake and choose the wrong candidate, because you know you have such an impact." Almost 1,000 Iowans brought their folding chairs and blankets to the park in late afternoon. They stood patiently in lines to fill their plates with bratwurst, beans and potato salad and to pick up plastic cups of draft beer. It was a family crowd — the youngsters spilling down the spiral slides while their parents wandered among the candidates' tables, picking up literature and signing their names to volunteer lists. And then, in the long twilight, with the rays from the sun tipping the tops of low-hanging clouds, they gathered to listen to the men who would lead their party and country.

The names and faces were just becoming familiar in their ears. They listened with an intensity that each of the speakers recognized. "This is a very special state, a special place, and you are very special people," Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts said in a tone that seemed more descriptive than flattering. However high the stakes, there is a family feeling to Iowa-style presidential politics, particularly in this early stage. It softens the edge of ambition. In the afternoon, Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Gore had found themselves scheduled back to back before some 45 Democrats at Mother's Kitchen, a restaurant in Tama. Mr. Dukakis was still answering questions when Mr. Gore arrived. It could have been an awkward moment, but Mr. Dukakis simply introduced his rival by recalling that in the 1950s and '60s Mr. Gore's father, the former senator, "was one of my great heroes" for his fight against segregation and the Vietnam War. Mr. Gore, clearly touched, said, "I've never been introduced by an opponent before — and never so well." Now, as young Gore spoke to the crowd, his gray-haired father sat on the steps leading to the platform, his eyes and his thoughts seemingly focused far away. Nearby, Richard Gephardt of Missouri stood talking to Elaine Baxter, Iowa's secretary of state. Earlier in the day, at the conclusion of a Gephardt-Dukakis debate in Des Moines, she had become the last Democratic state-wide elected official to make an endorsement. She chose to support Mr. Dukakis. Now she stood, a middle-aged

woman holding the string of a Dukakis balloon, talking with the young congressman, with whom she had made many campaign appearances last year as they both pursued their ambitions. If there was any tension in the encounter, it did not show. When Paul Simon of Illinois was taking his turn, it began in drizzle. He hurried through his talk, making way for Jesse Jackson — who had just started when the rain hardened. "We will return as soon as we get a break from on high," he said. After ten minutes, the rain puttered out and the crowd — unshowered after 90 minutes of speeches by Joseph Biden of Delaware, Mr. Gephardt, Mr. Gore and Mr. Simon — quickly left the food tents and settled back on the wet seats to listen. Mr. Jackson did not disappoint. Given this year he has read prepared speeches in a mechanical, unemotional tone, but on this night he let fly in his preacher style. Shortly, the rain resumed. "If we can survive Ronald Reagan for seven years," Mr. Jackson said, "we can stand the rain for just a few minutes." No one moved. The more it rained, the more inspirational he became, especially on the subject of himself, "defying the odds, climbing the mountains." As he led the crowd in chants, the rain stopped, and so did he. Mr. Dukakis, with the impossible task of following him, asked, "Do you really want another speech?" When the conscientious Iowans shouted "Yes," he said, "I can't believe it." But he gave it, and they seemed to like him, too. This night, the Iowans were determined that no one would win, and no one die. If there was a winner, democracy was its name. The Washington Post.

Break Out And Avoid The Mines

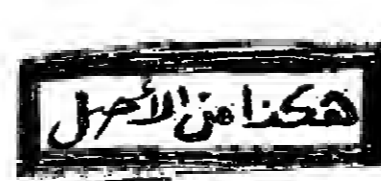
By Stansfield Turner

WASHINGTON — Dispatching minesweepers to the Gulf region is not the answer to preventing attacks on international shipping, such as occurred this week when a supertanker hit a mine just outside the Strait of Hormuz. Not a lack of political capability or naval minesweeping capability or naval firepower. With a change of political guidance from the White House, most of the threat to Gulf shipping would disappear — without the need to resort to military force. There is a common misconception that the shipping lane where a re-flagged Kuwaiti tanker, the Bridgeton, hit a World War I vintage Iranian mine last month is only two or three miles wide. Actually, the deep water shipping lane is more than 60 miles wide from the Strait of Hormuz all the way to Kuwait. The implications of this "discovery" for strategy in the Gulf are clear. There are two ways in counter mines. One is to sweep them, but the U.S. Navy seems not to have been well prepared for this. The other technique is simply to avoid the mines by using ships clear of the Gulf. This is relatively easy to do in the Gulf. It would be almost impossible for Iran to mine all of the waters in the area where the Bridgeton was hit and, besides, doing so would impede Iran's own tankers. If tanker convoys were to follow random courses through the full width of the Gulf, their chances of getting through unscathed would be high without any minesweeping. Only when they converge on the leading terminal of the Strait would there be any need to sweep mines, and the navy already has the capability to do such small-scale sweeping. Why aren't the re-flagged tankers using the whole Gulf? Because Ayatollah Khomeini has restricted international shipping to a narrow zone. At the point the Bridgeton was hit, the convoy had been within that two-mile slice of the 60-mile-wide channel. No wonder the Iranians knew so certainly where to plant the mines. Why is the United States respecting the Iranian's restriction? Richard I. Armitage, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, has said that President Reagan approved in advance the Bridgeton's remaining within the two-mile zone. Not only is this not an answer, it contrasts starkly with the president's willingness twice to provoke Moammar Gadhafi of Libya over his claims to exclusive control of the Gulf of Sidra. In both instances, the United States engaged Libyan forces in combat. Why will it not provoke Iran? The risk is that Iran might openly attack ships if they ventured outside the two-mile path. That would likely bring on war. The alternative is to risk more casualties to American ships and men through uncharted mine attacks. If the navy keeps using the permitted channel, nothing will deter the Iranians from continuing to mine it. Under the present policy, Washington is caught between the risk that the Iranians would attack openly outside the permitted zone and the risk that they will attack surreptitiously within the navigational channel. Violating these restrictions and avoiding the mines is the best recourse. It is unfair to send men and ships continually toward the mine risks of the narrow channels. If Iran is going to take America on, at least it should have to do so openly. To reduce the chance of conflict, Washington could warn Tehran of the consequences of its continued change to the right to use international waters. The way to prove that you mean business is to bring to the Gulf large numbers of the very weapons that Iran is using: mines. Then if Iran persists in interfering with the ships that America is protecting, the United States should mine Iran's harbors. The navy could easily lay enough mines to cut off sea commerce between Iran and the outside world, thereby cutting off all Iran's oil exports, its principal source of foreign exchange. A mining campaign would have the advantage of being collateral, at least until Iran changed the mine fields. It could minimize the damage of becoming engaged in a drawn-out war with Iran, but still provide considerable short-term leverage. The United States cannot afford to be pushed out of the Gulf as it was pushed out of Beirut. Better that it oil get the ayatollah any such hope by continuing surreptitiously to mine the Gulf. There really is no other way than to avoid the mines by using the wider zone and to be prepared for what the consequences may be. The writer, a former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1912: Quake in Turkey**  
CONSTANTINOPLE — As more precise news came to hand of the earthquake which ravaged European Turkey along a line stretching from the Dardanelles to the Town of Adrianople, the extent of the catastrophe is shown to be considerably greater than was at first thought. The death toll is now estimated at 1,000, while the number of injured is believed to total at least 6,000. Several towns and many villages have been entirely destroyed. At Kum Bagha 15 houses collapsed, and 22 at Ushurumdere, where 35 people were injured. Three hundred lives were lost and 600 people were injured in the fire which destroyed Mirioffo. Mora was reduced to ruins, 80 people being killed and 800 injured. At Rodosto the four mosques collapsed. More than 15,000 people are homeless.

**1937: Zionists Vote**  
ZURICH — Amid cheers and protests, the Twentieth Zionist World Congress voted a resolution (on Aug. 11) by 300 against 158, with 27 abstentions, empowering Dr. Chaim Weizmann and his executive committee to "explore the possibilities for the practical realization of the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. The vote is expected to influence the attitudes of millions of Jews. After the vote Dr. Weizmann left for Geneva to consult with members of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, which has to give a preliminary opinion at the September session of the League Council concerning the future of Palestine. Before the vote was taken, the anti-partitionists challenged the impartiality of the chairman of the meeting, Dr. Nabum Goldmann.



OPINION

Still a Pretty Good Street, But Coping Takes a Fight

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The street is called Knox Place and is one block long in a corner of the northwest Bronx. Two men are walking on it. David McKenzie is 32 and lives here with his young family. I lived in the small apartment house near the corner, before he was born. It was a pretty good street then. Working-class families lived here, a few professionals like teachers, some people looking for work and scraping along.

ON MY MIND

Decent apartments, good shopping a few blocks away on Jerome Avenue, parks and schools nearby. Nothing ever happened on Knox Place except life, so it was startling to see the name in the newspaper, a paragraph in an article about people working to help their own neighborhoods.

It was almost four decades since I had been in the neighborhood but I found that I could get there with my eyes closed. Knox Place and Gates Place, the street around the corner where a sister and brother-in-law lived.

Most of the other streets were also named after American heroes. I thought that gave the neighborhood a certain cachet because you would run across them in schoolbooks: Rochambeau, Decatur, Bainbridge, Marion, Webster, and DeKalb, where my mother and I moved when \$50 a month on Knox became a little pricey.

Most of the Jews and Irish who lived on Knox have moved out; not all. There are a lot of Spanish signs on the stores and mostly black and brown faces in the street. It is still a pretty good street. I realized, with embarrassment, that I had not expected that, and had visions of graffiti and broken windows. Some kind of street — decent buildings, people making a living or scraping along.

But there are two important differences, and they are connected. One is that the people who live on Knox and Gates have to band together to keep it safe and decent enough for their children.

In my time we did not have more money than the people living there now, but we took it for granted that the street was a safe front yard. Who ever heard of neighborhood associations? For what?

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

The other difference is drugs. It is a life-changing difference between my Knox Place and Mr. McKenzie's. We never heard of drugs or junkies or pushers or pills or needles. Now Mr. McKenzie and his neighbors know that neither they nor their children can live in decency on Knox or Gates or Decatur or any other street unless they fight drugs. They fight like hell.

It is tiring; a step forward, a step back. Achievement or defeat is measured in things like a play street closed to traffic.

Mr. McKenzie, who makes his living working with juveniles and spends a lot of the rest of his time working with the Knox-Gates Neighborhood Association, talked intensely about the play street situation. He said that Knox Place had become a drug shopping market. Pushers would stroll the street, and customers would drive through it looking for a hit. Every child in every block was used as a runner.

The mothers and fathers wanted a street where they could keep an eye on their kids from the windows, spot the pushers and hassle them, tell the cruising customers to get out fast. They figured that if they closed the street they could use the road and sidewalks for summer classes, games, anything to keep the kids together.

The block association got Knox Place closed on July 2. And it worked quite well. The pushers went elsewhere, the customers' cars no longer cruised Knox, the kids were within sight of the windows.

A few weeks later, Traffic Department people suddenly removed the "Play Street" signs. Some people in the blocks around Knox wanted to park their cars there. They signed a petition and won. Now the street is open and pushers are coming back. The summer program has been moved to a playground on the corner, but teenagers won't go to a playground. They drifted away.

What difference does a closed street make? Won't the pushers go a few blocks away? Yes, Mr. McKenzie said, but then the people of that block will get together. Then kids will see parents fighting drugs, on Knox Place and other streets, and not just seeing it; that is what counts.

Anybody interested in neighborhood self-help groups can write or call the Citizens Committee for New York City. And Mr. McKenzie hopes that somebody from City Hall or the borough president's office will think again about closing Knox Place. It can be found on a good city map, running between East Mosholu Parkway and Gum Hill Road, one block. The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Humiliation at the Border

Regarding "Arab Americans Report Mistreatment by Israel" (July 9):

Although Christian and of partial Jewish descent, I sympathize with the humiliation suffered by Palestinian-Americans returning to their homeland. I attribute the following experience to the fact that my U.S. passport bears the stamps of Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan, as well as a five-month Egyptian student visa from my stay at the American University in Cairo.

I entered Israel at Taba, in the Sinai, after passing the Egyptian checkpoint with no problems. The first question I was asked in Israel was "Are you Jewish?" I have traveled to approximately 20 countries and do not recall ever before being questioned about my religion.

Of the 20 or so persons attempting to clear customs at Taba I was the first to have my name called and the last to exit. My luggage was unpacked, every inch of it inspected, and I was made to go into a booth and empty my pockets while the security forces passed a metal detector over my body and inspected the heels of my shoes. One of my camera lenses was dropped and damaged. Particularly offensive was the inspection of my journals, personal letters and address book.

Once in the midst of Jerusalem's history and physical beauty, I forgot about this treatment at Taba. As bad as it was, what happened during my departure from Israel was worse. The first question I was asked at Ben Gurion airport was again, "Are you Jewish?" This was the first question asked by four subsequent interrogators. I was repeatedly questioned as to my reasons for coming to Israel and my contacts there. I was asked to submit proof that I was a student while I was in Egypt, and was told that my student visa and my international student identity card were not sufficient. My luggage was once again inspected, inch by inch, and fluorescent orange stickers were affixed to it, my ticket and my boarding pass, — then there is still hope for the rest of us. ("A Personal Message From a Retiring Columnist," Aug. 3)

My brilliant reporting and shrewd interpretations have been exemplary, raising journalistic standards to new heights. He was a stickler for detail. I remember him standing beside an elevator from which I had alighted with President Eisenhower at a Geneva hotel during the Big Four summit meeting in 1955. Mr. Reston overheard the president say to me, "Better start praying now." The reporter followed me around until he got me to reveal the content of Ike's remark, namely that I had asked him, "Can you say if this is the turning point in the Cold War?"

If I had to be scooped, I cannot think of a nicer fellow to do it.

IRINA ZALLUCCI, Paris.

An Encouraging Sign-Off

If Scotty Reston can sign off on an optimistic note after 50 years in journalism — meeting, seeing, hearing all — then there is still hope for the rest of us. ("A Personal Message From a Retiring Columnist," Aug. 3)

I have never been treated in a manner even vaguely resembling this before, nor have I ever felt so humiliated. I have no intention of ever returning.

DAVID NELSON GIMBEL, New York.

for a maximum of three months. As someone who on several occasions has passed the same crossing points as these unfortunate people, I can testify that Israeli soldiers address elderly men and women as donkeys and whores, and exempt no one from humiliating search.

IRINA ZALLUCCI, Paris.

Whenever do the proliferation and variety come from? In the case of ideas the answers are not always helpful — genius? serendipity? creativity? In fact it is rarer than we might think for something genuinely new to crop up, because we have inherited the products of some thousands of years of human imagination; a lot of scholarship consists of rereading and interpreting the work of our forebears.

Even in the humanities, much of the new comes directly or indirectly from nature — a feeling produced by an experience, an unexpected conjunction of events. But in science, nature remains one of the great and apparently inexhaustible sources of novelty. One reason for this is that nature has had millions of years to try out combinations of things. Most of them have been selected out, eliminated by adversity — inhospitable conditions, scarcity of resources, competition. Those that remain offer miracles of adaptation, like the ability of the clawed frog to heal itself in the soup of bacteria it inhabits.

Sometimes the new is threatening. Nature has recently come up with the AIDS virus, for example. Very likely, out there somewhere is (or was) a natural substance that would help to counteract it. It is not, as people sometimes piously

FREDERICK SANDS, Geneva.

When You Look, You Won't Find What You Let Vanish

By Peter Caws

WASHINGTON — Dr. Michael Zasloff of the National Institutes of Health, commenting on his remarkable and beautiful discovery of the "maginins" (powerful natural antibiotics) in the skin of the African clawed frog, is quoted as saying, "My political statement is going to be that you never know the ways of research. Let science be free. . . . We are not so smart as to know

think that nature cunningly provides remedies, but rather that almost anything — whether disease or remedy — that can come into being and survive, through the endless recombinations of matter in the energy-rich biosphere, probably has provided remedies or will do so.

Nature, then, is the storehouse of the possible. We do not know what is in the storehouse, or whether it is of use to us, until we look. Dr. Zasloff reminds us that there are still some incredible things in there. But while he is recovering something medically invaluable from his frogs, other frogs, and plants and insects and birds and fish, species by the thousands, are being wiped out by unwise development in Amazonia, Africa and elsewhere. Americans know about the snail darter, the tiny fish for which environmentalists went to bat against the Tennessee Valley Authority. But many fail to see that it is not the sanctity of a species as such, or even of life as such, that makes the strongest argument for this kind of conservation. It is the irreversible loss of as yet unexplored natural structures. And no natural structure is ever, perhaps, fully explored. No extinction that could have been avoided is excusable.

It would be ironic — but we would never know — if the very organism we had needed for the cure of AIDS had been ploughed under by the bulldozers of some multinational conglomerate.

Of course there are other approaches to medical research than the extraction of naturally occurring substances. But our imaginations are not so fecund that we can afford to waste any source of variety, and we have learned that nature is not, in fact, an inexhaustible source.

It should not be the struggle it is for environmentalists to defend, case by case, the dwindling biological resources of the world. Everyone, including the executives of governments and corporations, ought to be aware of how precarious these resources — not just living things but the knowledge they promise — have become. No one can be sure that he or she may not have cause, sooner or later, to be grateful to Dr. Zasloff and his maginins or to the future discoveries his successors will make if we conserve their raw materials.

Let science be free, indeed. Let it be taught, let it be funded. And as far as humanly possible — which may not mean economically profitable, and sooner or later we will have to wake up to that — let the world it studies be kept intact for it against exploitation and depredation.

The writer is a professor of philosophy at George Washington University. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

GENERAL NEWS

In Vietnam, a Literary Renaissance

Intellectual Ferment Parallels Economic Liberalization

By Barbara Crossette

NEW YORK — At the 11th-century Temple of Literature in a quiet Hanoi park, there are three gates leading to the inner courtyard. The ornate one in the middle is for kings. Two modest ones flank it. One is for soldiers and the other for writers and scholars.

"In ancient times, there were literary mandarins and military mandarins," Nguyen Du Chi, an art historian, said. "But it was the literary mandarins who entered the court first, to advise the king."

While writers, artists and dramatists interviewed recently about contemporary Vietnam avoided the use of what they call "fendal" terms, their message was the same. As the country struggles after decades of war to build a peacetime society, the literary mandarins are again advising the king.

"We Vietnamese can live without breakfast before going to work," said Pham Thi Thanh, founder and director of the Youth Drama Group. "But our hearts are dependent on the arts."

Vietnam, and Hanoi most of all, is in intellectual ferment. Artists are turning to self-indulgent, personal themes of relationships gone wrong. The Youth Drama Group has gone on stage to pillory teachers who sell exam papers.

"I have been a journalist for 35 years, and this is the most interesting period of all," said Huu Tho, an editor of Nhan Dan, the Communist Party daily newspaper. "In wartime, we couldn't speak our minds."

"During wartime, we can say that leaders and writers had to unite ideologically in the cause of national defense," Ly Hai Chau, director of a literary publishing house, said.

"But in peace, the writer can return to a reflection of ordinary life — offering new ideas and being in the forefront of public opinion."

The change has come in the last year or two, in the company of economic liberalization and a self-criticism campaign before which little is sacred, not even the Communist Party's leadership over the last half-century.

There are limits to expression in Hanoi. And there is a fear among some that the door to expression can be closed as easily as it was opened.

There can be no movement to challenge the Communist principles of the country's founders. Nor would anyone start a campaign against the nine-year-old war in Cambodia.

But in a recent book, "Time Gone Away," Le Luu tells the story of an ordinary man defeated by life who describes in flashbacks the failures of his society and his own passivity in the face of those failures. The success of the book is described as sensational.

Vu Tu Nam, director of the Vietnam Writers' Association publishing house, said the book, which appeared last year, could not have been published three or four years ago. At the literary publishing house, Mr. Chau said he was reviewing manuscripts that had been rejected in previous years.

Vietnamese who are sensitive to suggestions that they are under Soviet influence say the wave of introspective criticism is not a development that has been forced on the country by Moscow, Hanoi's patron.

Rather, they say, it is something that comes from within Vietnam itself, just as economic changes in the city grew out of five years of experience with "contract" private-enterprise farming, or from a reluctant admission that some of the methods that had been used by the south could be applied without damaging the Communist orthodoxy of the north.

In Hanoi, private businesses, which are beginning to expand under liberalized city laws, are drawing families back together into ancestral homes and neighborhoods from scattered cooperatives.

Old habits return, even in rough economic times. This year, for example, Hanoi got a gardening club.

The new currents, thus, move in two directions: inward toward a revival of ancient Vietnamese cultural traditions — not only in the arts — and outward for broader links with the world.

Vietnam's poverty, intellectuals say, is creating a stigmatizing isolationism. A European ambassador in Hanoi said this disturbs many Vietnamese who remember that Vietnam was once one of the most cosmopolitan societies in Asia.

While shelves in Hanoi bookstores groan under the weight of unsold heavy Soviet technical volumes, readers, translators and publishers press on a visitor lists of books by American authors they would like to have — Kurt Vonnegut, William Styron, Eric Segal — or they simply ask for "anything new." They want to go beyond Mark Twain, Jack London and John Reed.

U.S. Flag on 100-Peso Note Raises Ire in Philippines

By Keith B. Richburg

MANILA — A new Philippine 100-peso note has evoked a chorus of laughter, blusters of embarrassment and cries of outrage from diehard nationalists.

The problem with the bill is its colorful design, printed next to a picture of former President Manuel Roxas. The design is an artist's rendition of a photograph of the lowering of the American flag and the raising of the Philippine flag on July 4, 1946, the country's independence day. In the picture, the Philippine flag is behind and below the U.S. flag.

According to the bill's critics, it is difficult to tell which flag is being raised and which one is coming down, and this in a country that is jealously protective of its hard-won independence and sensitive to any hint of continued U.S. dominance.

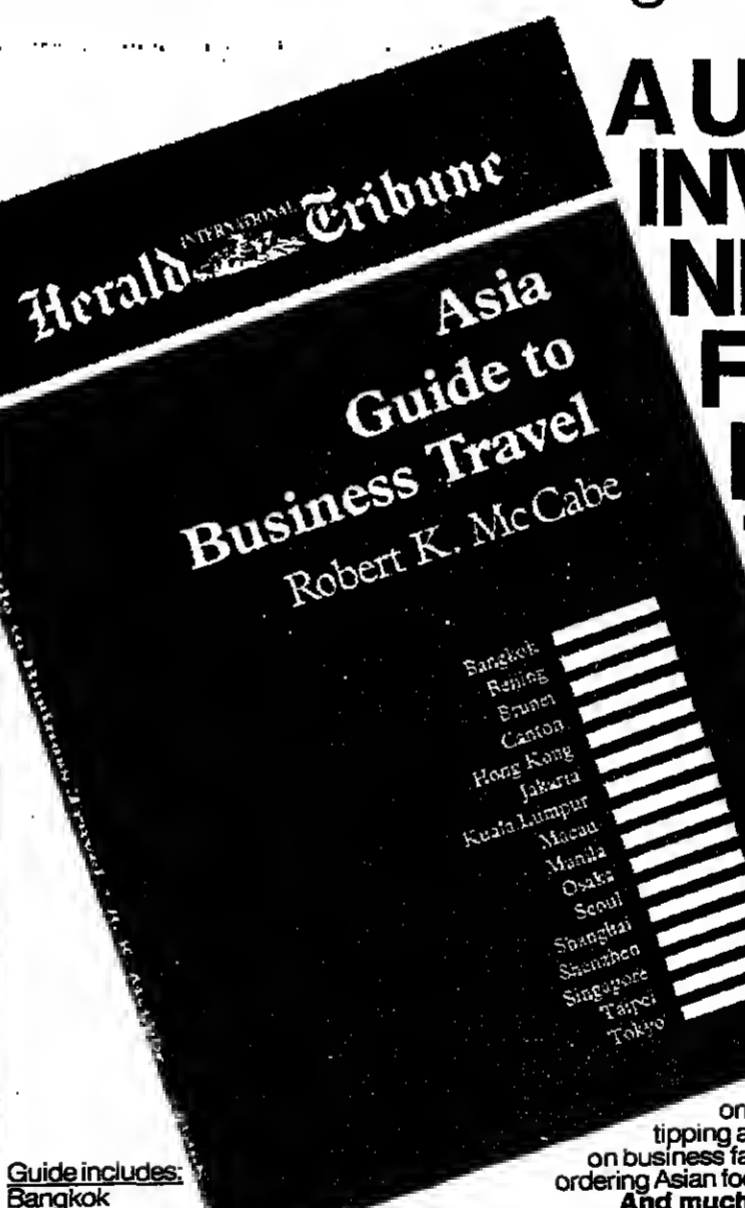
To nationalists, putting an American flag on a Philippine peso note is symbolic of the country's inability to break with its colonial past. "I was quite incredulous at the first sight of that 100-peso bill with its stars and stripes lurking — sinisterly or benignly, depending on one's view of the world — from the corner of the familiar blue-violet field," wrote a journalist, Sheila Coronel, in a recent opinion page column in the Manila Chronicle. The U.S. flag looms "larger," she wrote, "with the Filipino flag crumpled in a corner."

The central bank governor, Jose Fernandez, conceded to the Philippine Senate that the U.S. flag "appears to be unduly prominent." But he argued that the lowering of the U.S. flag when independence was achieved 41 years ago was a "historic event" which there was only one known photograph. The photograph just happened to be standing closer to the American flag, he said.

Mr. Fernandez said the controversial bill is here to stay. It would take more than two years and 140 million pesos (about \$7 million) to take another design and produce new 100-peso bills, he said. The 100-peso note is the largest denomination and the most commonly used one.

For now, the U.S. flag will remain unfurled on the notes, with the Philippine flag in the corner. "If we stop producing this bill," Mr. Fernandez said, "we will have no 100-peso notes."

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In the newest IHT guide, you'll learn about Asia:

- Cultural differences between countries
• Business manners
• The secret haunts of long-time Asia residents
• Asian drinks to try — and those to beware of
• What to do on weekends
• Pitfalls to avoid
• Unique coverage of 16 cities, including four in the People's Republic of China! (186 pages, paperback).

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City Country



ARTS / LEISURE

A Burdened 'Wandering Jew' And a Superb 'Porgy and Bess'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — "Porgy and Bess," one of a brace of five-hour epics on stage this week...

he saw as a clerical Mafia out to deny the descendants of the Jew their rightful inheritance. But before we can get to the reading of the will on which this whole top-heavy farrago depends...

tedium to inconsequence by way of random coincidence. By the time the inheritance finally goes up in smoke, a truly numbing sense of boredom has long since overtaken what little academic or dramatic interest there was in seeing Sue brought back not so much to life as to a living stage death.

at the RSC could manage to hijack this for their Barbican repertoire for the winter, they could within a season go a considerable way toward solving their perennial financial crisis...

THE BRITISH STAGE

couldn't solve. It might even have worked on its present scale had it been conceived in the spirit of "Nicholas Nickleby" or "Les Misérables"...

Of all Trevor Nunn's musical productions — and there are four still playing in London from "Cats" and "Chess" through "Les Misérables"...

"Porgy and Bess" is back at Glyndebourne for a second summer in repertoire, which means in fact a total of only eight performances between now and the end of the month...

But they are always working within an ensemble: Gregg Baker as the charismatic, murderous Crown; Damon Evans as an unusually subdued, thoughtful Sportin' Life; and Marietta Simpson as the earth-mother Maria...



Philip Voss and Stan Thomas in "The Wandering Jew."

community in which all have identifiable lives and characters. As with "The Wandering Jew," it takes about a day of your life to see this five-hour "Porgy," but what you will then be left with is the memory of something still more powerful than a soaring opera of love and loss...

Back in London, "The Colored Museeum" which comes to the Royal Court from Joe Papp's Public Theater in New York, is a revue that manages to parody almost everything "Porgy" once set out to celebrate...

good director or script editor might have done with some of the looser ideas. But I still like the airline stewardess telling her passengers to fasten their seatbelts and stop all that drumming...

FOR SALE 32M MOTOR YACHT. Built in Australia in 1983, this aluminium fully air-conditioned yacht was conceived for extensive cruising and is equipped with economical diesel engines, telex, satellite navigation, sauna & jacuzzi...

A Woman's Touch Lightens Males-Only Friars Club

By Leslie Bennetts
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Decades of cigar smoking had darkened the ceilings. The furniture was cracked and frayed, and the lighting was so dim that some rooms looked more like caves.

Nevertheless, old habits die hard. When Sinead Lewis showed up early one day for her first meeting, her male assistants in tow, she was politely told to stay out of the building...

completed the first phase of a three-year redecorating project, the first in many years to disturb entrenched habits, not to mention entrenched grime...

Lewis, an architectural space planner and interior designer, specializes in model rooms for real-estate developers. "The Friars' building, she said, was 'very old and tired. It's a beautiful town house, and they wanted to keep the beauty of the building but give it more of a new flavor..."

repainting and installing better lighting. In the first-floor bar, the William B. Williams Room, where the red ceiling had been darkened by years of smoldering pipes...

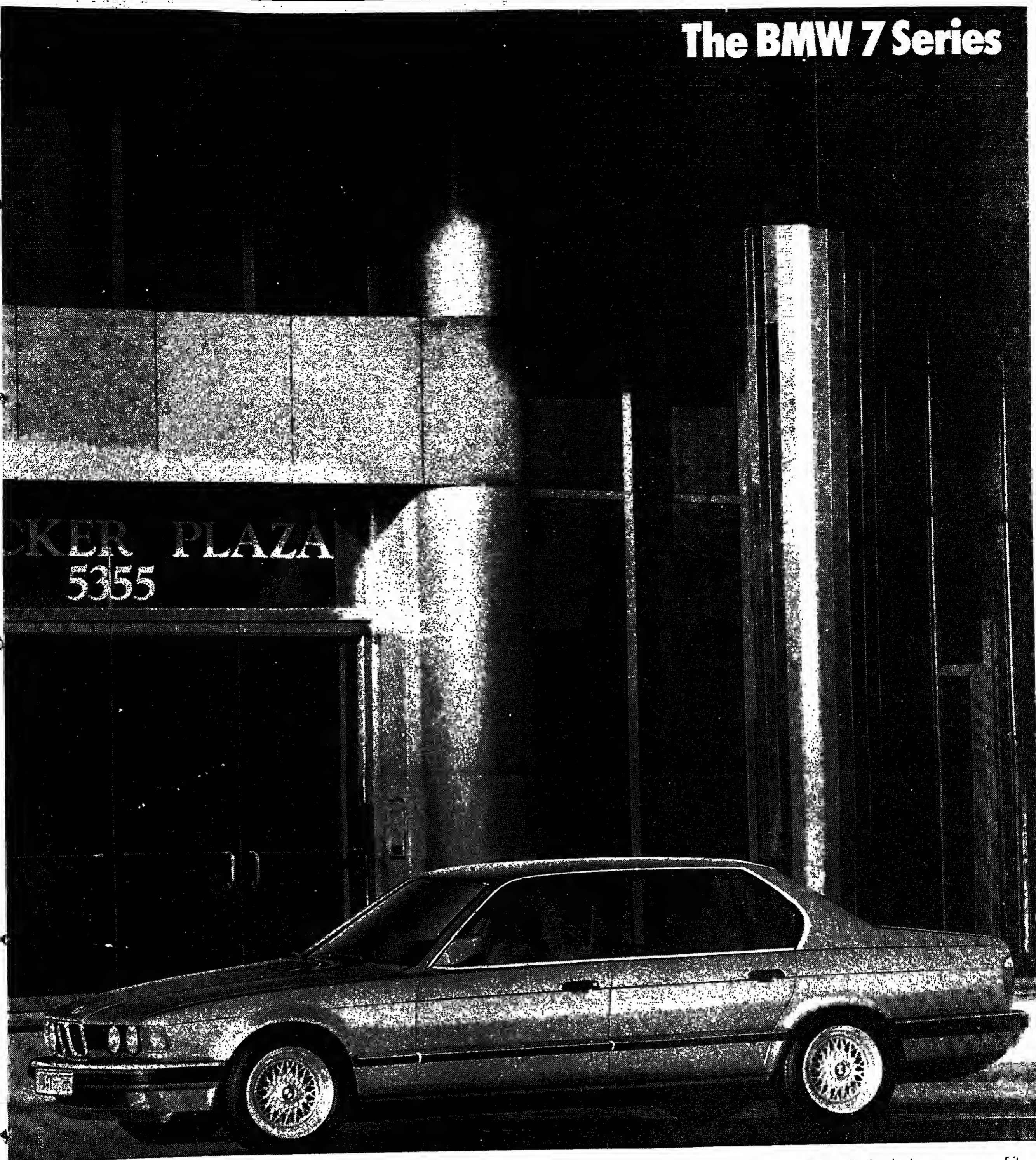
was broadened to admit fresh representatives from around the country, and soon after the group began to stage the dinners honoring well-known men that have made it last 100 years.

HYUNDAI advertisement featuring a honeycomb pattern and the text: 'The Honeycomb's Symmetry Reflects Hyundai's Business Philosophy. At Hyundai we're involved in a whole nest of activities. Varied activities that keep us busy from construction and engineering to shipbuilding, industrial plants, machinery, automobiles and trade.'

Save 40% or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe for 12 months to the International Herald Tribune. Take advantage of our special rate for new subscribers and we'll give you one extra month of Tribes free for each six months you subscribe.

Dining Out advertisement listing various restaurants and their specialties: TSE YANG, KITTY O'SHEA'S PUB, JOHN JAMESON, RAFFAÏN & HONORINE, LE JARDIN VIOLET, LE CHAMPELLAN, PRUNIER TRAKTOR, LE PRESSBOURG, and LE BOUDDHA D'OR.

## The BMW 7 Series



# Guess which button he pushed in the lift.

You don't have to be an expert in lateral thinking to solve this particular riddle. You just have to know a little about classically elegant limousines and their drivers. The BMW 735i, for instance, is a reflection of its driver in every respect.

The car's precision-steering suspension, the torsional rigidity of

its bodywork, its sophisticated safety system and standard ABS, all combine to give this BMW exceptional passive safety.

Because its driver doesn't believe in taking unnecessary risks whatever he's doing. Equally, the in-line, 6-cylinder engine isn't just a paragon of smooth running refine-

ment. Thanks to its ultramodern management system, it's also a blueprint for fuel efficiency. Because its driver values anything that offers the maximum return for his investment.

The engine's 220 hp guarantees effortless and relaxed motoring as well as impressive acceleration. It takes just 7.9 seconds to reach

100 km/h. Again, because one of its driver's favourite maxims is "time is money". Helpful electronics, like Active Check-Control, relieve the driver of the less important worries: oil and windscreen washer level checks are things of the past.

After all, everyone knows that the art of delegation and concentrating on the essentials is one of the keys to success.

Most mornings, the BMW is the first car outside the door. Which only goes to prove that to get to the top floor, you've got to stay ahead of the game.



**The ultimate driving machine**





WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1987

MADISON AVENUE

New Condé Nast Magazine Takes Hard Look at Travel

By GERALDINE FABRIKANT

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Condé Nast will make its first foray into the travel magazine business on Sept. 1, betting that there is an unoccupied niche. "I know a lot of travelers who don't read travel magazines," said Harold Evans, editor in chief, in an interview at Traveler magazine's new offices on Madison Avenue.

Mr. Evans, a former editor of The Times of London and the Sunday Times, said, "Traveler will be a combination of hard journalism and literary journalism." He said, "Endless service pieces are boring. We have to be entertaining too."

Mr. Evans said the magazine's reporters would not accept the free airline trips or hotel accommodations that other publications often permit their contributors to take.

A test issue 'got the highest response to any offering in the company's history.'

"We are not committed to any airlines, hotels or credit cards," he said. "If we don't like a place, we can simply say so."

The magazine's publisher, Ron Galotti, said a test issue "got the highest response to any offering in the company's history."

He said the company expected to sell about 100,000 copies on the newsstand and is aiming for about 750,000 subscriptions. The first issue carries 206 pages, of which 75 are ads from a wide variety of advertisers, including Tiffany, Ralph Lauren and BMW. A black-and-white page in Traveler will cost \$14,500 and a color page about \$21,000.

Hill, Holliday, Connors, Cosmopolis has won the \$15 million Hyatt Hotels Corp. account. Dick Pantano, vice chairman, creative director, Boston, was art director, and Joe O'Neill, senior vice president, co-creative director, New York, was the writer.

George J. Hill 3d, chairman, was especially proud when he considered the agencies that his people beat: Ogilvy & Mather, Tatham-Laird & Kusner, and Young & Rubicam, all of Chicago, and Fallon McElligott of Minneapolis. The Hyatt account was formerly with J. Walter Thompson Co.

Britain's Shandwick PLC, the world's largest independent public relations concern, which began buying U.S. companies last December, has acquired Simon McGarry Public Relations of Los Angeles, which specializes in high-technology companies.

Shandwick said it paid \$4 million for Simon McGarry, which last year had revenue of around \$2 million. The agency will continue under its name, with its own management headed by David H. Simon, 56, president and chairman, and Marlane McGarry, 46, senior vice president.

Shandwick, which opened a U.S. operation in Stamford, Connecticut, in June, earlier bought Rand Public Relations in New York; Henry J. Kaufman & Associates, advertising and public relations in Washington; and Rogers & Cowan in Beverly Hills, California.

Cahners Publishing of Boston, a trade press giant with 50 or more titles, will soon have a version of its Electronic Business circulating inside China. The expansion comes as a result of a news-gathering trip by Allen S. Furst, the editor, who learned, he said Monday, that the Chinese "want to become the leading low-cost producer of electronic gizmos."

Starting with a test issue next April, the Chinese will take material from Cahners and print and distribute around 17,800 copies of the magazine to 8,900 factories and research and development units at a Cahners trade fair scheduled for Beijing.

People

- Gary Watson has been appointed senior vice president and creative director at Poppe Tyson of Union, New Jersey.
• Charles Abrams is joining Campbell-Mithun, Chicago, as senior vice president and media director.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, London, Milan, New York, Tokyo, Zurich, and various currencies like DM, SF, Pounds, FF, Lira, Mark, Franc, Yen, Dollar, Swiss, and ECU.

Table titled 'Other Dollar Values' showing currency exchange rates for various countries like Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, U.A.E., and Venezuela.

Interest Rates

Table titled 'Eurocurrency Deposits' showing interest rates for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year terms in various currencies like Dollar, DM, Swiss, Sterling, French, ECU, and SDR.

Table titled 'Key Money Rates' showing rates for Discount rate, Prime rate, Federal funds, Com paper, Treasury bills, Treasury notes, and Treasury bonds.

Table titled 'U.S. Money Market Funds' showing rates for Call money, 3-month interbank, and 6-month interbank.

Table titled 'West Germany' showing rates for Discount rate, Lombard rate, Overnight rate, 1-month interbank, 3-month interbank, and 6-month interbank.

Table titled 'Japan' showing rates for Discount rate, Call money, 3-month interbank, and 6-month interbank.

Table titled 'U.K. Money Market Funds' showing rates for Call money, 3-month interbank, and 6-month interbank.

IBM Says It Has New Transistor

Experimental, 10 Times Faster

Compiled In Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. announced Tuesday that it had developed experimental transistors it said are world's smallest and the most powerful of their type.

The transistors can send information for computing functions 10 times faster than transistors currently on the market, the computer giant said.

IBM said the "field-effect" transistors could someday make it possible to forecast weather or recognize human speech on machines the size of personal computers instead of on giant mainframe machines.

The transistors have the highest "transconductance" of any field-effect transistor ever measured, according to Matt Wordeman, a manager at IBM's laboratories in Yorktown Heights, New York.

Transconductance is a basic measure of a transistor's power, its ability to send a clear, strong electronic signal. In effect, transistors are tiny on-off switches that form the basis of computers and other electronic gear.

Large computer chips contain hundreds of thousands of them, and field-effect transistors are the most common.

Computers run faster with smaller transistors because electrical signals take less time getting from one place to another. This new transistor microchip is 1,000 times thinner than a strand of human hair.

The new technology, which is not expected to result in commercial products for 15 years, moves logic elements so quickly — in 10 trillionths of one second — that it can operate only in liquid nitrogen at minus 160 degrees centigrade (minus 321 degrees Fahrenheit).

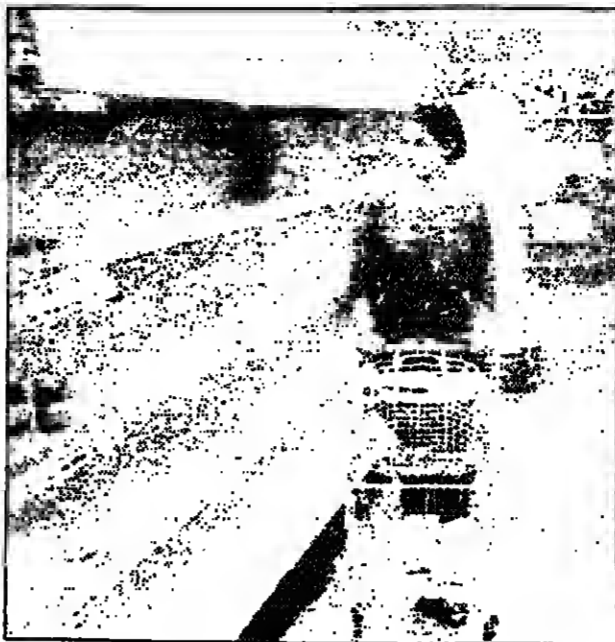
IBM said experimental techniques used to make and test the devices included advanced lithography for writing ultra-thin lines and cooling the devices during operation.

At room temperature the voltage necessary to make the rapid switch damages the silicon technology.

(AP, UPI)



Moshe Nissim has helped cut rampant inflation that in 1983 prompted such a rush to hoard goods that markets were nearly empty.



No Miracles for Israel's Economy

Austerity Cuts Inflation to 20%, but Growth Is Elusive

By Thomas L. Friedman

JERUSALEM — Is it a miracle befitting the Holy Land? Some crazy Old Testament economics? Or nothing but blue smoke and mirrors, an illusion that will soon be exposed?

Those are some of the questions being asked here about Israel's remarkable economic recovery, which since July 1985 has reduced the country's annual inflation rate to 20 percent, from about 450 percent — without the usual side effect of unemployment.

Foreign currency reserves have more than doubled, the shekel has been relatively stable against the dollar and the state budget — \$23.3 billion for the financial year 1986-87 — has been brought almost into balance, after running a 12 to 15 percent deficit for the past 15 years.

Even though Israel's finance minister is named Moshe Nissim — in English, Moshe Miracles — there is nothing miraculous about Israel's economic recovery. The nation simply responded to some classic economic medicine — dispensed in a unique way to a unique economy.

But it would be premature to declare the Israeli economy healthy. Far from it. It has suffered from two ills, inflation and stagnant growth, for 15 years.

At this stage, it is still not all clear that the Israeli government:

The stability we are enjoying should not be an end in itself. It has to be a means to growth.

— Dan Gillerman, Chamber of Commerce

will undertake the additional spending cuts and austerity measures needed to keep inflation under control and bring about the growth that would wean the nation from its dependence on \$3 billion a year in American aid.

"The greatest danger now to the program is its early success," said Mr. Gillerman. "The people in charge of our economy are so mesmerized by what they have created that their infatuation may prevent them from taking

U.K. Trade Gap Shrinks, Calms British Markets

By Warren Getler

LONDON — Britain's widest measure of trade improved to a provisional £168 million (\$263 million) deficit in June from a revised £527 million deficit in May, the Department of Trade and Industry said Tuesday.

The figures helped calm jittery investors in the financial markets, which feared that the British economy was overheating on demand for imports and that inflation would rise. Those worries increased on Thursday, when the Bank of England forced commercial banks to raise their base lending rates 1 percentage point to 10 percent.

June's deficit in the current account, which includes merchandise trade as well as services such as shipping and banking and certain financial transfers, was in line with market forecasts of a £100 million to £200 million deficit, and convinced analysts that the massive deficit in May was an aberration.

"Today's trade figures are in line with a trend, rather than last month's very bad numbers," said Geoffrey Dennis, an economist with James Capel & Co., a London brokerage.

The May deficit was originally reported at £561 million. Britain's overall deficit in merchandise trade also narrowed sharply in June, to £768 million, from £1,127 billion in May, revised downward from £1,16 billion. Excluding the oil sector and thus giving a clearer indication of Britain's competitiveness, the merchandise trade deficit dropped by about one-third to £1 billion from £1.49 billion in May.

Overall exports in June totaled \$3,373 billion, seasonally adjusted, up half a percent from May. Imports were valued at a seasonally adjusted £7,140 billion, down 4.5 percent from May.

However, several economists voiced concern that June's trade figures showed little sign of abatement in the rapid growth in imports of consumer goods.

The markets had already recovered ground Monday on better-than-expected figures for July's wholesale prices. After the trade figures, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares closed 33.20 points higher.

The markets on Thursday and Friday had interpreted the Bank of England's move as a sign of impending bad trade and inflation data to be released this week.

"Yesterday's producer price figures were very good, and today's trade numbers were O.K.," said Mr. Dennis of James Capel. "We've got three more hurdles to go — inflation and earnings data later this week and money-supply growth thereafter."

U.S. Revises Trade Deficit for '86 Downward

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department said Tuesday that the 1986 merchandise trade deficit had been revised to \$136.2 billion as part of a reconciliation of Canadian and U.S. trade data.

Robert Ortner, undersecretary of commerce for economic affairs, said annual trade balances from 1970 through 1986 were being adjusted because U.S. exports to Canada had been undercounted.

In addition, trade deficit figures for the first five months of 1987 are being revised and will be announced Friday, when the merchandise trade figures for June are released.

In June, the department said that a joint Canadian-U.S. team's study had shown that instead of a \$22.9 billion deficit in trade with Canada in 1986, the United States had a \$13.3 billion deficit.

The main reason was that U.S. truckers had failed to file documents when they left the United States, it said.

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your personal finances. Republic's subsidiary in Luxembourg provides private banking clients with the protection of the stringent banking laws of that country, and experienced account officers who speak your language.



For Republic National Bank of New York, the relentless pursuit of excellence has achieved nothing less than excellent results.

Republic has grown to be the 11th largest bank in the United States, in terms of shareholders' equity.

and the maintenance of a strong capital base. The bank has always been highly selective in lending. It emphasizes very conservative activities, investing in safe and liquid assets and using its extensive expertise to trade profitably in precious metals, foreign exchange, bonds and bank notes.

Underlying every aspect of Republic National Bank's pursuit of excellence is a single fundamental principle: the protection of depositors' funds.

It should come as no surprise, then, that this pursuit of excellence results in considerable advantages to private banking clients, and the application of the very highest standards of excellence to the handling of

And Republic's expertise internationally allows you to take advantage of opportunities to better manage your investments on a global scale.

The pursuit of excellence is our commitment. If that is something you expect of your bank, call us today at our Luxembourg office (352) 470711.

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It is active in 19 countries around the world, including the important banking centers of London, Luxembourg, Milan, Paris, Hong Kong, Singapore, Montreal, Tokyo, and of course, New York.

The dedication to excellence of Republic National Bank is a natural

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FIGURES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1986: TOTAL ASSETS: US \$16.8 billion SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY: US \$1.6 billion

Gold

Table showing gold prices in A.M., P.M., and Close for various locations like Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Paris, Zurich, London, and New York.

Luxembourg, Paris and London official listings; Hong Kong and Zurich closing and opening prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. dollars per ounce. Source: Reuters.

# Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices as to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	118.25	+0.25
AT&T	48.75	+0.25
GE	34.25	+0.25
Westinghouse	28.25	+0.25
Rockwell	42.25	+0.25
Boeing	52.25	+0.25
McDonald's	22.25	+0.25
Wal-Mart	18.25	+0.25
Target	15.25	+0.25
Wendy's	12.25	+0.25
7-Eleven	10.25	+0.25
Home Depot	8.25	+0.25
Lowes	7.25	+0.25
Home Depot	6.25	+0.25
Home Depot	5.25	+0.25
Home Depot	4.25	+0.25
Home Depot	3.25	+0.25
Home Depot	2.25	+0.25
Home Depot	1.25	+0.25
Home Depot	0.25	+0.25

Symbol	Price	Change
Home Depot	1.25	+0.25
Home Depot	2.25	+0.25
Home Depot	3.25	+0.25
Home Depot	4.25	+0.25
Home Depot	5.25	+0.25
Home Depot	6.25	+0.25
Home Depot	7.25	+0.25
Home Depot	8.25	+0.25
Home Depot	9.25	+0.25
Home Depot	10.25	+0.25
Home Depot	11.25	+0.25
Home Depot	12.25	+0.25
Home Depot	13.25	+0.25
Home Depot	14.25	+0.25
Home Depot	15.25	+0.25
Home Depot	16.25	+0.25
Home Depot	17.25	+0.25
Home Depot	18.25	+0.25
Home Depot	19.25	+0.25
Home Depot	20.25	+0.25

Symbol	Price	Change
Home Depot	21.25	+0.25
Home Depot	22.25	+0.25
Home Depot	23.25	+0.25
Home Depot	24.25	+0.25
Home Depot	25.25	+0.25
Home Depot	26.25	+0.25
Home Depot	27.25	+0.25
Home Depot	28.25	+0.25
Home Depot	29.25	+0.25
Home Depot	30.25	+0.25
Home Depot	31.25	+0.25
Home Depot	32.25	+0.25
Home Depot	33.25	+0.25
Home Depot	34.25	+0.25
Home Depot	35.25	+0.25
Home Depot	36.25	+0.25
Home Depot	37.25	+0.25
Home Depot	38.25	+0.25
Home Depot	39.25	+0.25
Home Depot	40.25	+0.25

Symbol	Price	Change
Home Depot	41.25	+0.25
Home Depot	42.25	+0.25
Home Depot	43.25	+0.25
Home Depot	44.25	+0.25
Home Depot	45.25	+0.25
Home Depot	46.25	+0.25
Home Depot	47.25	+0.25
Home Depot	48.25	+0.25
Home Depot	49.25	+0.25
Home Depot	50.25	+0.25
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Home Depot	57.25	+0.25
Home Depot	58.25	+0.25
Home Depot	59.25	+0.25
Home Depot	60.25	+0.25

Symbol	Price	Change
Home Depot	61.25	+0.25
Home Depot	62.25	+0.25
Home Depot	63.25	+0.25
Home Depot	64.25	+0.25
Home Depot	65.25	+0.25
Home Depot	66.25	+0.25
Home Depot	67.25	+0.25
Home Depot	68.25	+0.25
Home Depot	69.25	+0.25
Home Depot	70.25	+0.25
Home Depot	71.25	+0.25
Home Depot	72.25	+0.25
Home Depot	73.25	+0.25
Home Depot	74.25	+0.25
Home Depot	75.25	+0.25
Home Depot	76.25	+0.25
Home Depot	77.25	+0.25
Home Depot	78.25	+0.25
Home Depot	79.25	+0.25
Home Depot	80.25	+0.25

Symbol	Price	Change
Home Depot	81.25	+0.25
Home Depot	82.25	+0.25
Home Depot	83.25	+0.25
Home Depot	84.25	+0.25
Home Depot	85.25	+0.25
Home Depot	86.25	+0.25
Home Depot	87.25	+0.25
Home Depot	88.25	+0.25
Home Depot	89.25	+0.25
Home Depot	90.25	+0.25
Home Depot	91.25	+0.25
Home Depot	92.25	+0.25
Home Depot	93.25	+0.25
Home Depot	94.25	+0.25
Home Depot	95.25	+0.25
Home Depot	96.25	+0.25
Home Depot	97.25	+0.25
Home Depot	98.25	+0.25
Home Depot	99.25	+0.25
Home Depot	100.25	+0.25

## Oil Weakens for 6th Day

NEW YORK — International oil prices weakened Tuesday for the sixth consecutive day as a continued good supply of crude oil and oil products outweighed fears of an escalation in the Gulf war.

The U.S. benchmark crude, West Texas Intermediate, slipped 20 cents to \$20.70 a barrel in trading in New York, while the most widely traded Middle East crude, Dubai, was quoted unchanged at \$17.40.

In London, North Sea Brent, the most widely traded international crude, declined 15 cents to \$19.25 a barrel.

News that three more mines had been discovered in the Gulf of Oman failed to have much impact on the market, while decisions by the French and British government to send mine sweepers into the Gulf to also failed to rattle weak and low-key markets.

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, the West German automaker, said it would launch a 170-horsepower sports car, the Roadster Z1, next June.

The two-seat, soft-top car, which took three years to develop, will be presented at the International Frankfurt Motor Show next month, BMW said. No price has yet been fixed.

## AMEX High-Lows

Symbol	High	Low
IBM	118.25	117.75
AT&T	48.75	48.25
GE	34.25	33.75
Westinghouse	28.25	27.75
Rockwell	42.25	41.75
Boeing	52.25	51.75
McDonald's	22.25	21.75
Wal-Mart	18.25	17.75
Target	15.25	14.75
Wendy's	12.25	11.75
7-Eleven	10.25	9.75
Home Depot	8.25	7.75
Lowes	7.25	6.75
Home Depot	6.25	5.75
Home Depot	5.25	4.75
Home Depot	4.25	3.75
Home Depot	3.25	2.75
Home Depot	2.25	1.75
Home Depot	1.25	0.75

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Wendy's	12.25	11.75
7-Eleven	10.25	9.75
Home Depot	8.25	7.75
Lowes	7.25	6.75
Home Depot	6.25	5.75
Home Depot	5.25	4.75
Home Depot	4.25	3.75
Home Depot	3.25	2.75
Home Depot	2.25	1.75
Home Depot	1.25	0.75

## Oil Weakens for 6th Day

NEW YORK — International oil prices weakened Tuesday for the sixth consecutive day as a continued good supply of crude oil and oil products outweighed fears of an escalation in the Gulf war.

The U.S. benchmark crude, West Texas Intermediate, slipped 20 cents to \$20.70 a barrel in trading in New York, while the most widely traded Middle East crude, Dubai, was quoted unchanged at \$17.40.

In London, North Sea Brent, the most widely traded international crude, declined 15 cents to \$19.25 a barrel.

News that three more mines had been discovered in the Gulf of Oman failed to have much impact on the market, while decisions by the French and British government to send mine sweepers into the Gulf to also failed to rattle weak and low-key markets.

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, the West German automaker, said it would launch a 170-horsepower sports car, the Roadster Z1, next June.

The two-seat, soft-top car, which took three years to develop, will be presented at the International Frankfurt Motor Show next month, BMW said. No price has yet been fixed.

## AMEX High-Lows

Symbol	High	Low
IBM	118.25	117.75
AT&T	48.75	48.25
GE	34.25	33.75
Westinghouse	28.25	27.75
Rockwell	42.25	41.75
Boeing	52.25	51.75
McDonald's	22.25	21.75
Wal-Mart	18.25	17.75
Target	15.25	14.75
Wendy's	12.25	11.75
7-Eleven	10.25	9.75
Home Depot	8.25	7.75
Lowes	7.25	6.75
Home Depot	6.25	5.75
Home Depot	5.25	4.75
Home Depot	4.25	3.75
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Home Depot	3.25	2.75
Home Depot	2.25	1.75
Home Depot	1.25	0.75

## U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

### Grains

Symbol	Price	Change
WHEAT (CBT)	2.18	+0.01
SOYBEANS (CBT)	1.12	+0.01
RYE (CBT)	1.12	+0.01
BARLEY (CBT)	1.12	+0.01
MAIZE (CBT)	1.12	+0.01
WHEAT (CBT)	1.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS (CBT)	1.12	+0.01
RYE (CBT)	1.12	+0.01
BARLEY (CBT)	1.12	+0.01
MAIZE (CBT)	1.12	+0.01

### Metals

Symbol	Price	Change
COPPER (COMEX)	1.12	+0.01
SILVER (COMEX)	1.12	+0.01
PLATINUM (NYMEX)	1.12	+0.01
PALLADIUM (NYMEX)	1.12	+0.01
GOLD (COMEX)	1.12	+0.01
COPPER (COMEX)	1.12	+0.01
SILVER (COMEX)	1.12	+0.01
PLATINUM (NYMEX)	1.12	+0.01
PALLADIUM (NYMEX)	1.12	+0.01
GOLD (COMEX)	1.12	+0.01

### Livestock

Symbol	Price	Change
CATTLE (CME)	1.12	+0.01
HOGS (CME)	1.12	+0.01
PORK BELT (CME)	1.12	+0.01
CATTLE (CME)	1.12	+0.01
HOGS (CME)	1.12	+0.01
PORK BELT (CME)	1.12	+0.01
CATTLE (CME)	1.12	+0.01
HOGS (CME)	1.12	+0.01
PORK BELT (CME)	1.12	+0.01

### Stocks

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IBM	118.25	+0.25
AT&T	48.75	+0.25
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Lowes	7.25	+0.25
Home Depot	6.25	+0.25
Home Depot	5.25	+0.25
Home Depot	4.25	+0.25
Home Depot	3.25	+0.25
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Rockwell	42.25	+0.25
Boeing		

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

New Apple Products Said to Give It Lead

NEW YORK — Apple Computer Inc. introduced on Tuesday new products for its Macintosh personal computer that analysts said could move the company several years ahead of its competition. The new products include an operating system, the MultiFinder, and a software program, HyperCard, for creating files of data. Analysts said the products had given Apple added ammunition in its heated battle with International Business Machines Corp., the world's biggest computer company, for business customers. They said it would also strengthen Apple's already dominant position among home and school personal computer users. "By the time IBM matches Apple's new technology," one analyst said, "Apple will have had several years to expand its presence in the business market, giving it a loyal base of customers IBM will find hard to displace."

Lloyds to Buy Stake in U.S. Fund Adviser

NEW YORK — Weiss, Peck & Greer, a privately held New York investment partnership, said Tuesday that it had signed an agreement for Lloyds Bank PLC to acquire a 24.9 percent limited partnership interest. It did not disclose the terms, but in London, Lloyds said the purchase price would be \$67.5 million in cash. The move follows a rush of British purchases of U.S. companies, including a subsidiary of National Westminster Bank PLC's acquisition of First Jersey National Corp. Weiss, Peck said the agreement had been approved by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and approval from the New York Stock Exchange was expected shortly. Closing is expected to be on Aug. 14. The firm said its partners would continue to control and manage. But the agreement includes a provision under which Lloyds could raise its interest to 49.9 percent if U.S. regulations allowed, it said. Weiss, Peck is involved in investment management, venture capital and middle-management buyouts. It manages about \$5 billion for individual and institutional clients. It also acts as investment adviser to four mutual funds and manages more than \$250 million in venture capital and management buyout limited partnerships. Lloyds, the fourth biggest British bank, said the purchase would be made through Lloyds America Securities Corp., a U.S. subsidiary of Lloyds Merchant Bank Holdings Ltd. Lloyds Merchant Bank's managing director, Nigel Hurst-Brown, said the investment supports Lloyds Bank group's strategy of expanding its activities in investment-related services. The purchase "gives the bank an interest in a highly professional and profitable U.S. investment management firm," he said, "and a platform from which to build further its participation in this important market in the future."

counter trading Tuesday, after rising \$1.75 Monday to set a 12-month high. Analysts said the main advantage of the MultiFinder operating system is its ability to let the machine handle several jobs at one time. IBM and vendors of IBM-compatible personal computers will be able to offer this capability, known as multitasking, using the OS/2 operating system developed by Microsoft Corp. But OS/2 will not be ready until early next year. The HyperCard, under development for three years, is a software program that radically simplifies the creation of computerized files, said Apple, which is based in Cupertino, California. It allows users to write their own programs using commands based on plain English, Apple said. Bruce Lupatkin, a computer analyst with Hambrecht & Quist in San Francisco, said HyperCard is the first database, or computerized file, software system to add video, music, voice and animation to what was once a text-only world. Analysts said HyperCard is so easy to use that even first-time computer buyers would be able to understand it. HyperCard will be included free with all new Macintosh computers from Aug. 15, and MultiFinder from September. Both will be available for separate purchase for \$49. Also introduced Tuesday were the ImageWriter II, a high-quality printer at \$1,399, and the AppleFax modem for sending and receiving facsimiles over telephone lines, at \$699. Both will be available later this year. In July, Apple reported that net profit rose 65 percent in the third quarter, to \$33.5 million or 40 cents a share, from \$20.3 million, or 25 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose 42 percent to \$637.1 million, from \$448.3 million



Automotive workers weld a car chassis on the Honda assembly line in Marysville, Ohio.

Honda Considers 2d U.S. Plant

DETROIT — Honda Corp., which has developed the largest American manufacturing base of any Japanese automaker, says it will decide by the end of the year whether to build a second U.S. assembly plant to produce its luxury Acura line, now imported from Japan. Shinichi Tanaka, a Honda spokesman in Detroit, said Monday that if the company decided to go ahead with the plant, the facility could begin production as early as 1990. If Honda does not build a new plant, the company may still move Acura production from Japan to North America by expanding either its Marysville, Ohio, plant or a smaller facility in Canada. Honda also may decide to produce the Acura line only in the United States, exporting the U.S.-built cars to Japan and other nations, Mr. Tanaka said. Honda officials have been studying whether to build a second U.S. assembly plant for at least two years, but the sales success of Honda's Acura line since its introduction last year — at a time when import quotas remain in effect — has given Honda a new incentive. The company has already shown a greater commitment to U.S. production than any other Japanese automaker. While Toyota and Nissan are still gearing up their U.S. operations, Honda's Marysville plant is scheduled to produce 320,000 Accord and Civic models this year. Automotive News reported that a new plant could produce about 350,000 cars a year. Honda, which began building cars in the United States in 1982, has been rewarded handsomely for its early gamble on U.S. production. With a steady supply of U.S.-built cars unlimited by quotas, Honda has been able to overtake Toyota for U.S. sales leadership among the Japanese automakers, with about 6 percent of the total market. Nissan began making small trucks in Smyrna, Tennessee, in 1985 and added cars the next year. In 1986, output at the Smyrna plant was about 240,000 cars and trucks, and the company said it hoped to double capacity, with a new production target of 500,000 vehicles a year. Toyota announced in 1985 that it would set up a plant in the United States with production to start in 1988. The plant, in Georgetown, Kentucky, is expected to turn out 200,000 cars a year. A smaller plant is being built in Ontario, In. In 1984, Toyota and General Motors Corp. opened a joint venture in Fremont, California, to produce the Chevrolet Nova and later Toyota. The rise of the yen against the dollar — making manufacturing costs in Japan relatively higher — has given Honda another incentive to shift Acura production to the United States. (LAT, AP)

ASEA, Brown Boveri Shares Soar After News of Merger

STOCKHOLM — Shares in ASEA AB and BBC Brown Boveri & Co. soared Tuesday in very active trading in Stockholm and Zurich as investors welcomed news of the companies' planned merger into the world's largest electrical engineering group. Enthusiasm for the merger boosted key indexes on the two stock exchanges to records. The closely watched Swiss Bank Corp. Index breached 700 for the first time, rising 4.6 points to 701.0, while Sweden's Veckans Affarer All-Share Index gained 1.6 percent to close at 1,107.1. In Stockholm, free shares in ASEA — which are open to foreign investors — climbed 61 kronor, to 453 kronor, from their Friday close of 392. The shares were not quoted on the Stockholm bourse on Monday, the day the merger was announced. The companies declined to put a value on the transaction, but their shares are worth a total of about 30 billion kronor (\$4.6 billion). In Zurich, bearer shares in Brown Boveri jumped to 3,100 Swiss francs (\$1,940) at the start of trading from 2,750 francs on Friday, but settled back to close at 3,045, up 295 francs for the day. Trading had been suspended on Monday. The company's participation certificates gained 42 francs to 444 francs. Prices of bonds issued by Brown Boveri also firmed. "The ASEA deal is pulling the whole market up," said a dealer in Stockholm. Under the terms of the merger, the shares of both companies will continue to be traded independently. Share analysts said the ASEA-Brown Boveri combination would help the companies compete in a business dominated by American and Japanese giants, and said it could speed up a trend toward concentration in the electrical industry. "Research and innovation in the electrical industry require huge capital outlays," said Jacques Giese of Citibank AG. "Medium-size companies do not have the resources to invest large sums all the time."

Chrysler Reportedly Considers Fiat Minicar for Its Lineup

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. may add a Fiat minicar to its lineup as its answer to Ford and General Motors' Japanese and Korean minicars, according to an industry journal. Automotive News said Monday that Fiat SpA appeared to be Chrysler's top choice for a manufacturing and sales joint venture. Unlike General Motors Corp., which sells Japanese and Korean minicars, and Ford Motor Co., whose lineup includes a Korean minicar, Chrysler has yet to introduce a small, up-to-date model. Fiat makes the front-wheel-drive Uno in Brazil. The plant's annual capacity of 270,000 cars could be expanded to 300,000. Automotive News said. But even without expansion, Fiat could afford to export 60,000 cars this year because sales in Brazil are sluggish. Chrysler will revive its 12-year-old Omni-Horizon subcompact this fall at its newly acquired American Motors Corp. assembly plant in Kenosha, Wisconsin. Chrysler also imports small cars from Mitsubishi Motors Corp. in Japan. The Uno is slightly smaller than Volkswagen's Fox, which starts at \$5,790. The Fox is also built in Brazil. Fiat, which is based in Turin, withdrew from the U.S. market in 1983 because of poor sales.

Murdoch Airline Buys 20% of America West

PHOENIX — America West Airlines Inc. said Tuesday that Ansett Airlines of Australia, partly owned by Rupert Murdoch, had purchased a 20 percent stake in its common stock, or about 20 percent of the company. America West, formed in 1983, said the shares were priced at \$10.50 each, or a total of \$31.8 million. It said that Ansett would have the right to maintain a 20 percent interest in future stock sales by America West. Under a standstill agreement, Ansett will not be allowed to increase its stake beyond 20 percent without America West's permission. Ansett is 50 percent-owned by News Corp., Mr. Murdoch's holding company, and Australian Transport Co. TNT Ltd.

Advertisement for Blackie's House of Beef, featuring a logo with a horse and text: "When in Washington, D.C. meet me at Blackie's House of Beef. Adjust to the Washington Market. OUR 4th YEAR."

Advertisement for Asia Pacific Growth Fund, listing it as a weekly net asset value of 7.8-1987 U.S. \$6.07, listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, with information for Pierson, Helder & Pierson NV.

Airbus's Orders Rose for Half, Boeing's Fell

PARIS — Airbus Industrie received firm orders for 93 aircraft during the first half, up 48 percent from 63 planes in the comparable 1986 period, while Boeing Co. reported a drop in half-year sales. According to figures released by the companies, Boeing booked orders for 208 jets during the first half, down 16 percent from 247 for the same period last year. Including the turboprops that are built by the U.S. company's subsidiary de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd., Boeing orders totaled \$11.1 billion for the first half, down \$1 billion from the first half of 1986. Airbus, the European consortium, did not report the value of its first-half orders. But it said that, in addition to its firm orders, it had received commitments for 130 of its medium-range A-330s and long-range A-340s unveiled in June. Industry sources commented that the six-month figures for Airbus and Boeing have only a relative value, and trends might be reversed during the second half. A very large order, such as the one from GVA Group Ltd., the Irish aviation concern, for 81 Boeing 737s in June last year, could change the situation. Moreover, some planes ordered this year will not be delivered and paid for until the next decade. In its public comments, Boeing is not unhappy about its performance. The company president, Frank Shrontz, recently commented that first-half sales of jet planes were "higher than expected, and this tendency should continue the rest of the year." Boeing is in what Mr. Shrontz called a "transition period," during the development of the short-range 737-400 and the long-range 747-400 and continued development of the high-technology, 150-seat 717. Its profit fell to \$235 million in the first half from \$317 million in the comparable 1986 period, as sales slipped to \$7.24 billion from \$7.55 billion. Meanwhile, the figures show that sales of Airbus's large two-engine transport planes, A-300 and A-310, have resumed. These planes are the company's only source of income, pending deliveries of the short- to medium-range A-320, to start next March. Mellon to Cut Jobs by 10% PITTSBURGH — Mellon Bank Corp. said Tuesday that it planned to eliminate 1,800 to 2,000 jobs, or 10 percent of the work force, by the end of the year as part of a restructuring program aimed at restoring the struggling bank to profitability. Mellon's new chairman, Frank V. Cabot, made the announcement in a memo to the bank's 18,000 employees. Mr. Cabot said the reductions translated into at least \$65 million in costs and salary alone. Mellon posted a second-quarter loss of \$566 million and a first-half loss of \$626 million, primarily because of a major increase in the bank's loan-loss reserve to cover bad foreign and domestic loans. The jobs to be eliminated — mostly through layoffs and otherwise through attrition — represent a "very basic estimate," a Mellon spokeswoman said. She said all departments and units would be affected. In the memo Mr. Cabot outlined for the first time his plan to restore to profitability the 12th-largest U.S. bank holding company. "Our primary goal," he said, "has been to return Mellon to strong earnings performance by building a strong management team, substantially reducing expenses, particularly payroll expenses, improving credit quality, and building on our strengths as an institution and on our ability to diversify revenue sources." Mellon announced three weeks ago that it would reduce the staff of several departments in an effort to cut costs, but bank officials declined to name the magnitude of the cutbacks. Mr. Cabot gave cost-cutting guidelines to management, calling for a 13.5 percent total reduction of salary dollars.

Advertisement for International Securities Fund S.A., including a notice of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting and a list of resolutions regarding the cancellation of shares and amendments to the articles of association.

Advertisement for Indigo Investment S.A., promoting a new fortune built by buying into gluts, with contact information for Avila Palma de Mallorca 43, 29620 Torremolinos, (Málaga) Spain.

Advertisement for Autos Tax Free, Transco, and other services, including a list of car models and prices.

Advertisement for International Classified, featuring a grid of various services such as shopping, holidays, travel, books, and real estate.

Advertisement for International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C., offering U.S. \$300,000,000 9% Notes of 1987, due 1997, and listing various international branches.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Firmer, but Off Day's Highs

NEW YORK — The dollar closed stronger against most currencies Tuesday, but fear of central bank intervention restrained its gains. Daniel Holland, an assistant vice president at Discount Corp., said the dollar was "fueled by continued tensions in the Middle East, and that's about it."

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes Deutsche mark, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

London Dollar Rates
However, the dollar was lower against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5730, against \$1.5700 on Monday.

Lebanese Fear Further Inflation As Pound Sags

BEIRUT — Further falls in the value of the Lebanese pound increased apprehension among Lebanese on Tuesday and sent them rushing to stock up on basic necessities before prices go up again.

ISRAEL: Austerity Sliced Inflation, but Economic Growth Remains Elusive

(Continued from first finance page) and the leading theoretician behind the recovery program. "There was capital flight and even talk about the need for a 'strongman' to take charge."

Lesson No. 2: To halt inflation overnight, you need a compromise social contract between government and labor unions, industrialists and the self-employed.

Lesson No. 3: When trying, democratically, to construct such an all-encompassing package, it helps to have a centralized economy the size of Chicago's, one large trade union and a national unity government.

Lesson No. 4: Even in a centralized economy, to coordinate all the elements of reform, you need a prime minister with his back to the wall.

Israel's system 'let key leaders back an austerity plan immediately. Elsewhere, it would have taken nondemocratic means.'

Danny Rosolio, Trade union official

U.S. Bonds Still Attractive to Japanese Despite Slim Rate Gap

TOKYO — The Japanese bond market has been in a lengthy downturn, raising questions about whether Japanese investors will want to participate in further U.S. Treasury auctions.

Compared with the U.S. bond markets, most trading in Japan is concentrated in bond futures and the No. 89, said Ron Napier, economist for Salomon Brothers here.

The drop began after mid-May, when bond yields approached the official discount rate, a level traders realized was too low, said Peter Morgan, chief economist for Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

A resulting "correction" gathered momentum as a sharp increase in the money supply encouraged the Bank of Japan to act to curb speculation in stocks and bonds.

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, 3 P.M. Close, Net. Lists various stock symbols and their price movements.

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Large table of OTC prices with multiple columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections for A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Tuesday's AMEX Closing. Table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes a note: "Tables include the net change in price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere."



SPORTS

Yankees Beset by Royals (10-1), Steinbrenner Rumbblings (Cont.)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The New York Yankees were attacked on all fronts Monday night. George Brett hit two home runs and Kevin Seitzer and Danny Tartabull added one apiece, powering the Kansas City Royals to a 10-1 thrashing of the Yankees, who have lost seven of their last 10 games (in four of the seven losses, New York pitchers have allowed at least 10 runs; on the current road trip, which includes a 7-0 victory over Detroit, the Yankees have been outscored by 64-25).

Last Saturday, team owner George Steinbrenner issued a press release severely critical of Piniella, and several Yankees had come to the manager's defense. But after Monday's rout, Steinbrenner didn't think he'd seen much of that backing on the field.

Reading from notes dictated by Steinbrenner, a spokesman said, "He is glad that club support is behind Lou and not behind him. It means going out and losing 15-4 and 10-1, which needs that kind of support? They (the players) say they're behind Lou, but he would rather do without that kind of support."

Kansas City left-hander Danny Jackson won a second straight start for the first time since Aug. 16 and 22, 1986 — a span of 34 starts. He allowed six hits, walked three and struck out five in recording his seventh complete game. Brad Arnsberg absorbed the Yankees' 10th road loss in his last 13 games.

Seitzer and Brett hit consecutive homers in the third inning. Seitzer's 11th of the year, a two-run shot to left-center, gave the rookie 12 RBIs in his last 10 games, during which span he is batting .489. Brett's home run extended his hitting streak to 14 games, leading off the eighth, he registered the ninth two-homer game of his career.

After releasing Saturday's statement, Steinbrenner had said he would have no further remarks about Piniella or the club's current fortunes. When told of Steinbrenner's latest comments, Piniella shook his head and said, "These players are giving full effort. We're in good position — it's not like we're 10 or 12 games out of first place, we're a half-game out. We'll get this thing turned around."

"We've never been a quitter and I think everybody knows that," Piniella said. "I've always been an organization man and I've approached this job with integrity and good work ethics. But this — this has taken a piece of my heart away."

In attendance at Monday's game were Billy Martin and Clyde King — two former managers fired and fired by Steinbrenner. Martin was there as a TV commentator and King as an "observer."

Red Sox 9, Blue Jays 1: In Boston, Sam Horn drove in five runs with a grand-slam home run and two doubles, helping the Red Sox bury Toronto. In his 47 at-bats since being recalled from Pawtucket of the International League on July 23, Horn has six homers, five doubles, 16 RBIs and 16 runs scored.

White Sox 8, Tigers 4: In Chicago, Harold Baines drove in three runs with a sacrifice fly and a two-run double, helping the White Sox top Detroit a game and a half off the pace in the American League East.

Brewers 4, Rangers 3: In Milwaukee, Juan Castillo's two-out single in the 12th scored Glenn Braggs as the Brewers beat Texas for the ninth time in 10 meetings this season. With a third-inning single, the winners' Paul Molitor

extended his hitting streak to a franchise-record 25 games and matched Wade Boggs for the longest streak in the majors this year. Athletics 15, Mariners 4: In Seattle, Tony Bernazard drove in four runs, and Alfredo Griffin and Luis

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Polonia had three RBIs apiece as Oakland snapped a four-game losing streak. Orioles 4, Indians 3: In Baltimore, reliever Ed Vande Berg put two runners in scoring position with an eighth-inning wild pitch, and Larry Sheets followed with a single that rallied the Orioles past Cleveland.

Phillies 4, Cubs 2: In the National League, in Philadelphia, Lance Parrish hit a two-run homer Monday night to help the Phillies defeat Chicago despite the ejection of pitcher Kevin Gross.

Without a victory in his last seven starts, Gross was ejected in the fifth inning after a "sandpaper substance" was found glued to his glove. The incident came one week after umpires threw out Minnesota pitcher Joe Nickro for carrying an emery board and sandpaper in his pocket. Nickro was suspended by the American League for 10 days.

Giants 6, Astros 5: In San Francisco, Candy Maldonado and Will Clark hit back-to-back home runs leading off the ninth, lifting the Giants to their fifth straight victory and ninth in a row at home.

Cardinals 6, Pirates 0: In Pittsburgh, Jim Lindeman hit a three-run homer and Bob Forsch pitched his first shutout since September 1985. Drawing a walk in his 16th consecutive game, Cardinal first baseman Jack Clark broke the league record set by Darrell Evans, then with Atlanta, in 1976. The major-league record, 22 straight games, was set by Roy Cullenbine of Detroit in 1947.

Expos 2, Mets 1: In New York, Tim Lincecum drove in the decisive run in the third and Dennis Martinez gained his seventh victory in eight decisions as he beat the Mets for the third time this season.

Padres 2, Braves 0: In San Diego, Benito Santiago's two-run seventh-inning homer backed rookie Jimmy Jones' two-hitter as the Padres won their sixth straight.

Reds 4, Dodgers 3: In Los Angeles, Eric Davis set up the game-winning run in the seventh by stealing second and third before Dave Parker singled. Cincinnati ended a four-game skid.



(AP UPI) Michel Platini at Wembley on Saturday: "I have no regrets."

Platini's One-Verse Swan Song

International Herald Tribune LONDON — Plat sang it, with many encores, as an act of defiance. Platini softly echoed it, with an air of finality: "No," he said, "I have no regrets."

It was probably coincidence that the singer from the streets of Paris and the soccer entertainer from the French provinces should, a quarter of a century apart, go out on the same phrase.

Backstage at Wembley on Saturday, Michel Platini, so free and so artistic in motion, froze among the backslappers. His suit was grey, his mood defensive, his shyness tinged with irritation.

No, he said, there would be no comeback. No, the game did not tempt him.

Platini tried to tell us this was a one-shot deal, to fulfill a dream to perform at Wembley that never came true in his 72 international games.

Where does he go from here? To his Lear jet, to a holiday, to retirement, to solitude before beginning a television series in which he will interview great men and women on an topic ranging politics.

Before letting Platini go, every manager in town, most players and an army of journalists wanted to tell him how marvelous he had been out there, how much they disliked his intention to withdraw at 32.

They couldn't or wouldn't see him as a man with mind as well as feet.

Sure, they appreciated the extra-sensory anticipation with which he unleashed Gary Lineker and the intuitive exchanges with Maradona.

This, however, had been an exhibition. Defenders had not denied his space, had not sniped at his

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sunburned limbs. Platini, his socks rolled down and showing the first signs of post-peak swelling, had roamed unmolested and languid in the art of creation.

Competitiveness, if ever he truly savored it, had been on a downward spiral for three years. The urge to fight for the right to create, to run, to stretch nerve and sinew, is not merely governed by age.

In a private moment at Wembley, Lineker, the Englishman currently topping world goal-scoring charts, told Platini it had been a pleasure playing with him. Platini replied: "You know, I once said exactly the same thing to Johan Cruyff."

The cycle, in other words, moves on. Evolution sometimes takes longer. Ninety-three years after introducing football to Brazil, England is importing its first Brazilian, the goal-scorer Mirandinha, to Newcastle.

In principle we should beat the drum. Mirandinha, a creature of improvisation, has in his soul that Samba by which Brazilian pupils long ago outwitted their British masters. But we must also question whether he is the right player going to the right place.

Don't get me wrong. The man is an exceptional talent, quixotic and fascinating. After scoring goals that squeezed Brazil through an Olympic qualifying group in Bolivia, he came to Europe as part of an experimental Brazilian squad. Then 27 (now 28), Mirandinha was chosen because Carera and Casagrande were occupied in Naples and Portugal.

He has a reputation as a selfish but prolific scorer. On a warm night last at Wembley last May, Mirandinha scored a predator's goal but looked a surprisingly wasteful finisher for a player credited with 70 goals in the São Paulo League last season.

Moving to Dublin three days later, Mirandinha, in common with most Brazilians, went to pieces on a bumpy pitch and in a chilly wind. Brazil lost without scoring, and Mirandinha was replaced after an hour. Later, in Scotland, his improvisation shone again with a breathtaking pass that traveled 35 yards (32 meters) from the outside of his right boot and split Scotland's defense for Valdo to score.

Mirandinha thus sold himself not (as he had prayed for years) to an Italian club — but to Newcastle. The selling agent, Malcolm Macdonald, ought to know his market. He once scored four goals in a match for England; moreover, he had been deified as a Newcastle center-forward.

Newcastle's current manager, Willie McFaul, stood as a gollie behind Macdonald. What matters, says McFaul, is not that Mirandinha speaks no English but that he understands how to put the ball in the net.

McFaul is angered by suggestions that the deal — £575,000 (£784,000) to Palmeiras and £425,000 over three years to Mirandinha — is a gamble. "I only hope," he says, "Mirandinha goes about the job the way little Ardiles, the Argentine, does for Tottenham."

Beware. Latin generalizations. Osvaldo Ardiles is a generalist blessed with supreme calculation in the heat of battle, a linguist willing to subordinate himself to the team.

Ricky Villa, the bearded, brooding man who came with Ardiles in 1975 is a better comparison. Villa could be magnificent — when the sun shone. He came and went, leaving us the memory of a hypnotic solo goal during a Wembley Cup Final.

Villa blew hot and cold. And thereby hangs the gamble on Mirandinha. If a nippy Dublin breeze could knock him out of stride in the spring, imagine the snow, ice and mud of winter. There is none so bleak as Newcastle's damp air rising off the River Tyne.

North-easterly winds chill the bones and numb the minds of Nordic visitors, never mind skills born and bred and warmed under Brazilian skies.

And one who might have feared for Mirandinha of Tyne-side is Charles Miller, who is partly responsible but unavailable for comment. Miller, the son of an Englishman born in Brazil, started the ball rolling down in Rio in 1984.

Security for Cubans at Pan Am Games Heightened After Series of Incidents

By Michael Janofsky New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — Leaflets, fistfights and an airplane trailing a banner have stolen attention from athletes at the 10th Pan American Games and angered Cubans who are more interested in medals than meddlers.

A series of incidents involving several groups has prompted organizers of the games and local authorities to increase security measures around the 500-member Cuban delegation and promise the Cuban leaders that their safety and well-being are of utmost importance.

"We will not tolerate disruption of any sort at any athletic event," Paul A. Annee, the Indianapolis police chief, said at a news conference Monday following weekend incidents that included attempts to encourage defections by the Cubans. "We want the games to be athletic competitions, not political events."

So far, three groups with anti-Cuban or anti-Castro sentiments have admitted involvement in what Annee called "minor skirmishes," although no one has identified the individual who verbally abused Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, the 73-year-old president of the Cuban Olympic Committee, in the elevator of his hotel.

They are: The Cuban-American National Foundation, a Washington-based organization whose 10,000 members, mostly Cuban exiles living in south Florida, are opposed to Fidel Castro, the Cuban president. The foundation has set up a temporary office here expressly for the Pan Am Games.

Cuba Independiente y Democrática, an international organization based in Venezuela with chapters throughout the United States. This group is "pro democracy, not anti-Castro," according to Huber Matos Jr., the secretary of information in the Miami

office. He said his group has done nothing to encourage Cubans to defect. The Freedom Now Committee, an adjunct of Soldier of Fortune Magazine in Boulder, Colorado, whose spokesman, John Coleman, charged that the Cuban delegation here is "replete with intelligence operatives."

The first of the incidents that upset the Cubans occurred during the opening ceremonies at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. A plane flying over the festivities carried a banner showing a telephone number for Cubans interested in defecting. It was unclear who was responsible for the plane, but Gonzalez complained in a letter to games organizers.

On Sunday, the first day of competition, leaflets and fliers and cards began appearing around town with the ostensible purpose of encouraging Cubans to defect. The Cuban-American National Foundation, with a half-dozen representatives in the area admits to printing 10,000 cards that say, "Brother Cubans, welcome to the land of liberty." The card also lists a local telephone number for the foundation, the 911 emergency number and the local immigration office number.

In light of the concern expressed by local officials, the foundation has decided to stop distributing the cards. The other leaflet, of which 10,000 have been printed, has been distributed by the one representative from the Freedom Now Committee. Its message offers a \$25,000 reward "in gold for the first Cuban or Nicaraguan security-intelligence agent who defects" during the games.

Members of the other group, Cuba Independiente y Democrática, dropped fliers in front of the Cuban dugout before Cuba's baseball game Sunday with the Netherlands Antilles. Annee, who was at the game, called the act "disruptive and combative." Several of the Cubans tore up the fliers and threw them back.

Annee said he moved from his seat behind home plate to intercede, asking the leaflet distributor, whom Coleman would not identify, to stop.

After the game a scuffle broke out among several fans and four members of the group, two men and two women. One of the men was reportedly beaten.

As a precautionary step against further trouble, Annee said the police department would re-evaluate its surveillance over the remaining 14 days of competition to have its personnel "better strategically located."

Organizers of the games also offered to provide bodyguards for the Cuban leaders — an offer that was accepted, according to several sources.

These measures still did not deter all disruptive activity. On Monday a telephone caller to Indiana University said a bomb had been planted in the natatorium, the venue for swimming and diving, according to the campus police. While no competition was in progress at the time, the building was cleared, and a search was conducted. No bomb was found.

Earlier, Annee and John L. Krauss, the deputy mayor of Indianapolis, as well as members of the organizing committee, told ranking members of the Cuban delegation of the increased security measures. "They promised to give us all the help they could," said Angel Pino, Cuba's chief of mission. He described Gonzalez as being unhappy but not angry over the situation, and satisfied that no government agency in the United States was involved.

Cuba knows that our government has no part in this, that we haven't instigated anything," Edward J. Derwinski, the undersecretary of state for security assistance, said from Washington. He added that the incidents are not likely to affect the limited relationship between Washington and Havana. "Government to government," he said, "it's a nonfactor."

Derwinski suggested that if the objective of these groups was to promote defections, the visibility of their efforts would probably make them ineffective. "I hope in a day or two, they wake up sober," he said, "and realize they have probably hurt themselves more than the Castro government."

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Monday's Major League Line Scores

Table showing baseball scores for Monday's Major League games. Columns include team names, scores, and inning information. Games listed include Cleveland vs. Baltimore, New York Yankees vs. Kansas City Royals, etc.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for both the American League and National League. Columns include team names, wins, losses, and percentages.

Pan American Games

Gold Medalists

Table listing Gold Medalists for various sports at the Pan American Games, including Swimming, Judo, and Shooting.

Transition

Table listing player transitions between teams for various sports, including Baseball, Football, and Basketball.

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PLYMOUTH, England — The U.S. yacht Nirvana was first across the finish line Tuesday in the 605-mile (973-kilometer) Fastnet race. The Maxi A-class boat, at 82 feet (25 meters) the biggest of the 195-member fleet, reached Plymouth in 3 days, 2 hours, 7 minutes and 25 seconds. The Fastnet record, set two years ago by Nirvana's owner, Marvin Green, is 2 days and 12 hours.

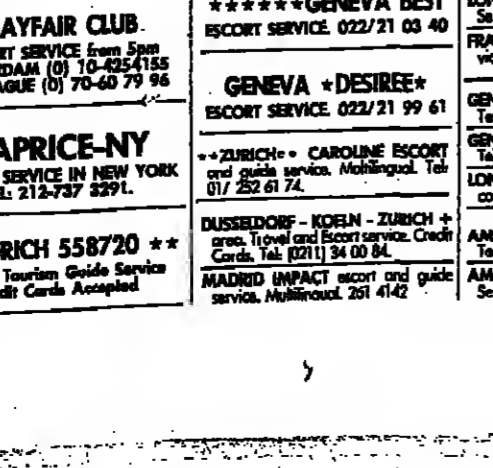
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Miguel Remón, a veteran of the Bay of Pigs conflict, protesting the presence of the Cuban contingent at the Pan American Games.



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JB BLANCPAIN HORIZONAL SWISS MADE 18 CARAT GOLD H. 35.5 mm D. 45 mm W. 15 mm. Price: \$1,200.00. Transition Bird, Leland Melvin and Darrell Grimes, wide receivers; Tony Brown and Dan Morgan, guards; Tony Doolittle, fullback; Jamie Lovett, tight end; Paul Taylor, center; Steve Smith, quarterback, has left camp. CLEVELAND - Signed Dave Varner, quarterback; Todd Auer, linebacker; James Collins, wide receiver; Ken Kason and John McEwen, defensive linemen; Aaron Manning, defensive back. INDIANAPOLIS - Announced the retirement of Eason Ramsey, tight end, and MIAAMI - Signed Erik McKeen, tight end; Volwed Mike Kazlowa, defensive back, and Lance Sellers, linebacker. MINNESOTA - Signed Joe Jones, tight end; DeJuan Robinson, cornerback; Mike Hudson, safety; and Ron Berry, linebacker. NEW ENGLAND - Signed Tony Eason, quarterback, to a one-year contract. N.Y. JETS - Signed John Chisum and Robert Minns, running backs; Paul Gray, linebacker; Marty Horn, quarterback; Richard Johnson, wide receiver; Biddle Medley, cornerback; and Shawn O'Malley, safety. Picked Sha Peete, wide receiver, on an injury reserve. N.Y. GIANTS - Released Dino Moore, running back; Dwight Blanton, defensive end; Edwin Lavoy and Lewis Bennett, wide receivers; Charles Coleman, tight end; Robert O'Leary, running back; John Daniels, guard; Leonard Jackson, linebacker; Chris Servino, defensive back; and Michael Bush, quarterback. PITTSBURGH - Signed George Cline, utility player; Warren Bone, defensive end; and Dave O'Neil, nose tackle. ST. LOUIS - Signed Al Boner, defensive end; and agreed to terms with Joe Baska, guard. Volwed Doug Dawson, guard; Wayne Smith and Tim Mosley, cornerbacks; Eric Brown, wide receiver; Larry Caron and Earl Johnson, defensive linemen; Keith Gathmore, tight end; Motu' Mangu, defensive tackle; Pat Pasqua, center; and Todd Tschumler, punter. SAN DIEGO - Signed Jeff Gattis, running back; on waivers. Announced that Tom Hensley, defensive end, has left camp. WASHINGTON - Signed Dave Bortz, defensive tackle; John Daniels, guard; Leonard Volwed, tight end; and Rick Mervisey, running back. ASSOCIATION OF TENNIS PROFESSIONALS - Named Brian Gottfried president COLLEGE BRISTOL COLLEGE - Named Richard Zanski head basketball coach. CALIFORNIA - Named Bruce Beall crew coach. FORDHAM - Named Tom Mallozzi assistant baseball coach and Martin Zetran assistant athletic director.

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